The Literary Digest

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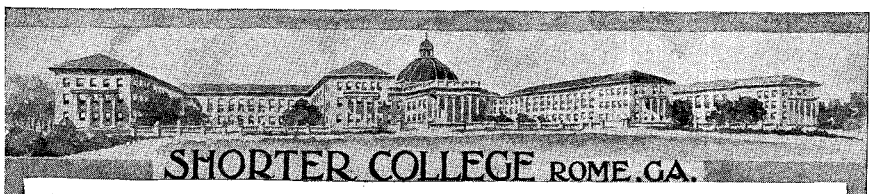

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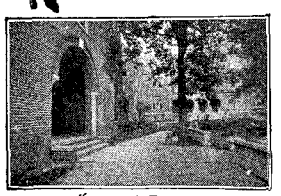

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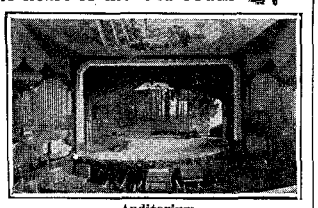

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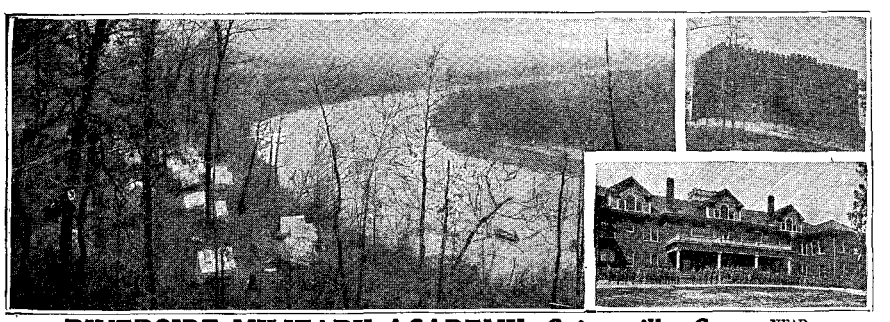

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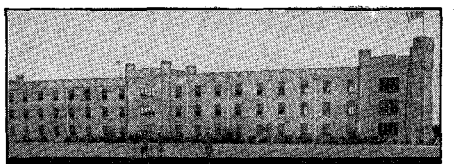

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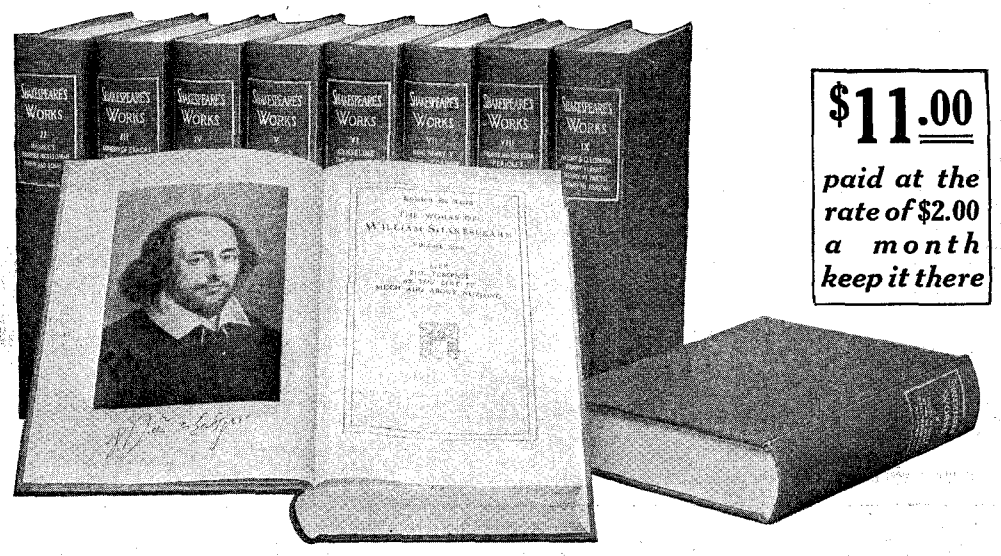

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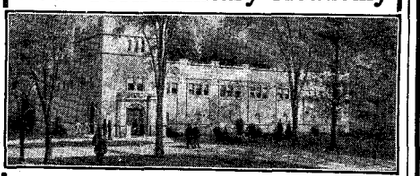

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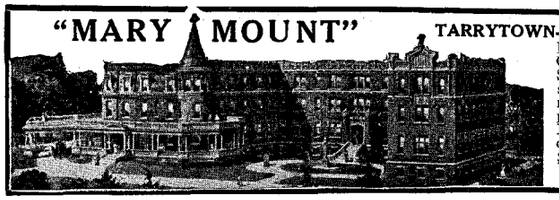

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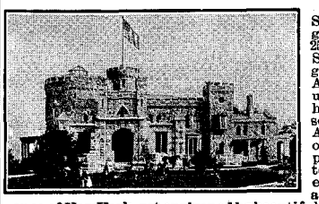

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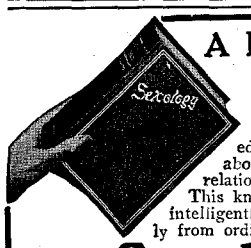

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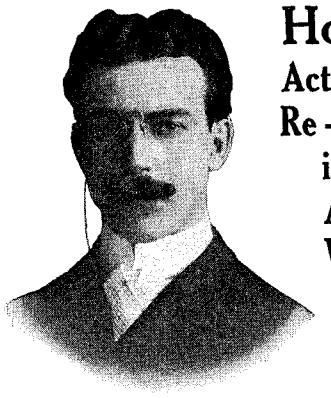

How the Swoboda System Actually Re-Creates the Body Through Re-Creating the Tissues of which it is Composed, Making the Old Tissues Again Young and Elastic and the Weak Well and Strong.

In studying the tissues of the body I find but one fundamental condition in which they differ in youth and age, namely, the rate at which the tissues of the body are converted into waste and effete matter and eliminated from the system and at the same time re-created by the **CONSCIOUS ENERGY** out of the materials taken from the blood which it receives from the lungs and digestive system. In youth this exchange of the elements of which the tissues are formed is exceedingly rapid, constantly decreasing in speed until in age it is found to be very slow, in fact so slow that the elements remain too long in the body and lose their life and become as dead, resulting in disease and weakness.

Age and weakness in body are therefore the result and effect of the slowing up of the process of tissue destruction and re-creation. Whatever be the nature of the cause which has had this unfortunate effect it is gratifying to know that the SWOBODA SYSTEM again surely increases the speed of tissue exchange, thus producing a new body in a marvelously short space of time; restoring elacticity of tissue and preventing the advancing of old age in the body to an extent which is a source of great gain to all those who follow my advice.

In youth the tissue change and re-creation resembles a running mountain stream full of life and animation, while as we become advanced in years unless we attend to the matter it is like a slow-moving brook having many stagnant pools, whereas in death it is absolutely stagnant.

The more often the tissues are re-created through the SWOBODA SYSTEM, the more vigorous and well-developed they are and the longer and more successfully the body can live, consequently the SWOBODA SYSTEM increases vitality and recuperative powers to a very unusual degree. It is because of the rapid tissue exchange that the SWOBODA SYSTEM produces such a great increase in development, strength, vitality, also quick and permanent restoration of health and energy, therefore deficiency, weakness and disease cannot exist in a body built up and fortified by my system.

SWOBODA TREATMENT A PROVEN ONE

My treatment is no experiment. I have given it successfully to pupils all over the world for the past seventeen years. It has become the standard of the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers and almost an equal number of women. When I say that I give something *different, something new*, more scientific, more rational and effective and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of existence and restoring its health, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my treatment, are saying for me voluntarily.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY:

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"If you are doing for others what you are for me your work is truly wonderful."

"Restored from nervous prostration in 90 days."

"Chest measurement increased 5½ inches in 60 days."

"All your promises have been fulfilled."

"Muscles developed to a remarkable degree."

"Gained 20 pounds in weight."

"Thought it impossible to get such results."

"Your system is a recreation."

"All run down; built up in a month."

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"It has bettered my digestion, improved assimilation, and circulation, made me stouter, stronger, healthier and happier."

"Your system develops the will as much as the muscles."

"Was troubled a great deal with indigestion and malaria. Since taking your treatment I have not had the *slightest trouble from either, and never in my life have* I enjoyed such health."

"I believe it will do all you claim for it. It has certainly made me feel ten years younger."

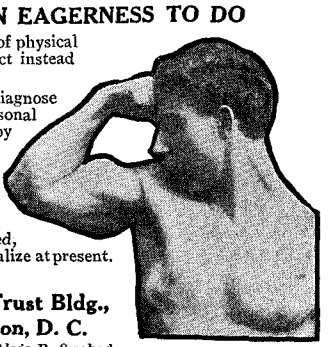
"My nervous system was in that condition I could scarcely write my name, but the old has become new and I am in better health than ever."

"*Your treatment has done me a world of good.* Feel 100 per cent. better. I am working again and that is more than medicine did for me. Everyone remarks how much better I seem to be. Before I started your course three weeks ago my chest measurement was 33½ in. Today I measure 38 in. *I sleep better and eat like a hungry man.*"

THE SWOBODA PHYSIOLOGICAL EXERCISE, without apparatus or drugs, builds superb, energetic bodies, vigorous brains, developing great nervous force, strong muscles and vigorous heart, creating a perfect circulation, overcoming weakness, general debility, lack of ambition, lack of vitality and will power, by revitalizing, regenerating, rebuilding and developing the body, brain and nerves to their highest power. Thus making the body more sufficient unto itself and the mind more capable.

SUCCESS IN LIFE IS THE RESULT OF AN EAGERNESS TO DO

Millions of men and women are failures entirely through a lack of physical and mental energy; they are consequently inclined to rest and neglect instead of being eager to work and think.



Do not neglect to inform yourself about my system and how I diagnose every condition and give instructions accordingly; also how I take a personal interest in every pupil until full satisfaction and results are obtained by each one. Learn of what I am doing for my pupils, for I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that I have to offer you the most interesting, honest and sincere evidence ever offered in support of any treatment in the history of the world; it will be an education to you.

The record of those who have virtually been re-created through my system may show you how you can also be benefited, strengthened, restored to health—re-created in a manner not possible for you to even realize at present. Write to-day for it and other free information, also my guarantee.

Alois P. Swoboda, **439 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

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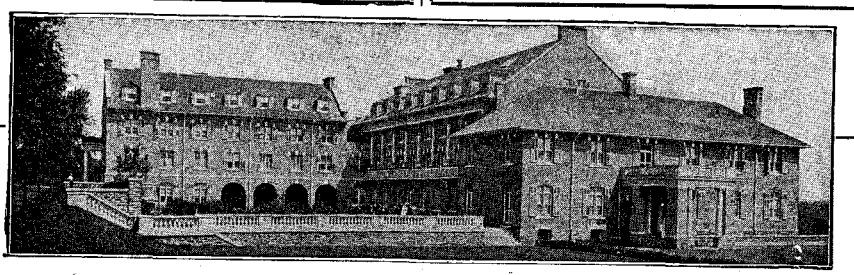

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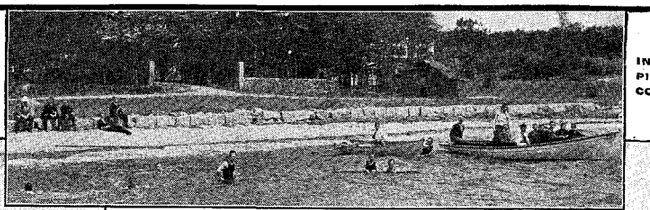

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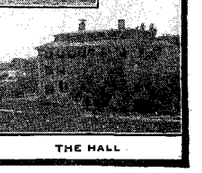

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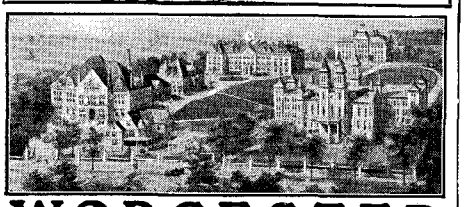

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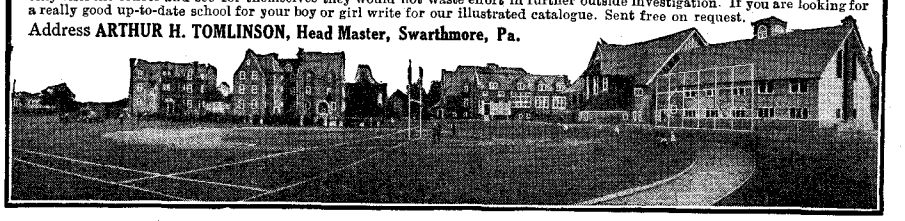

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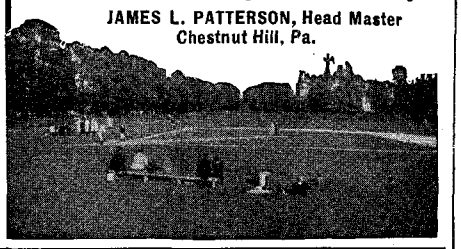

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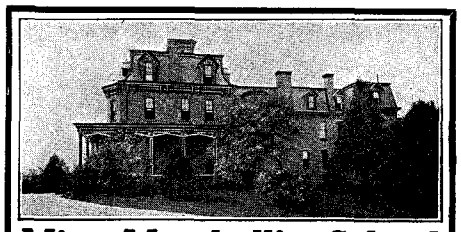

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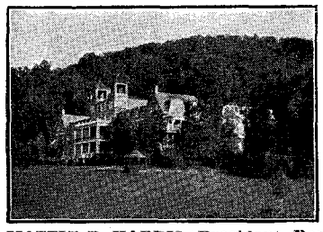

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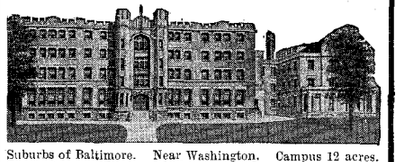

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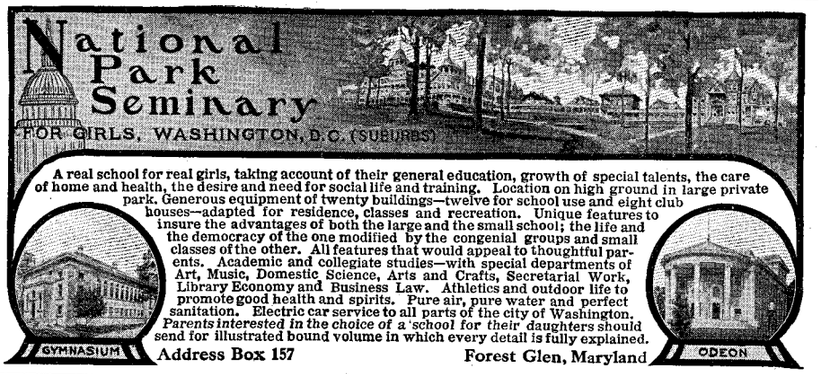

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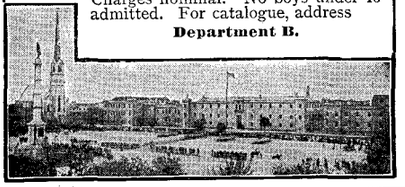

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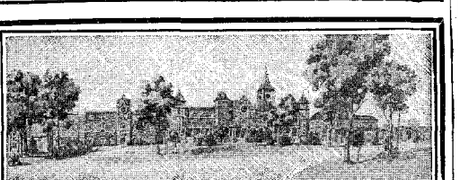

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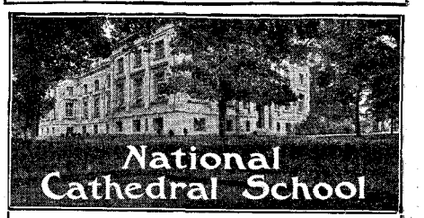

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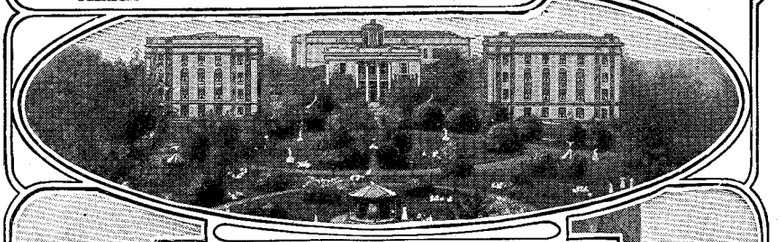

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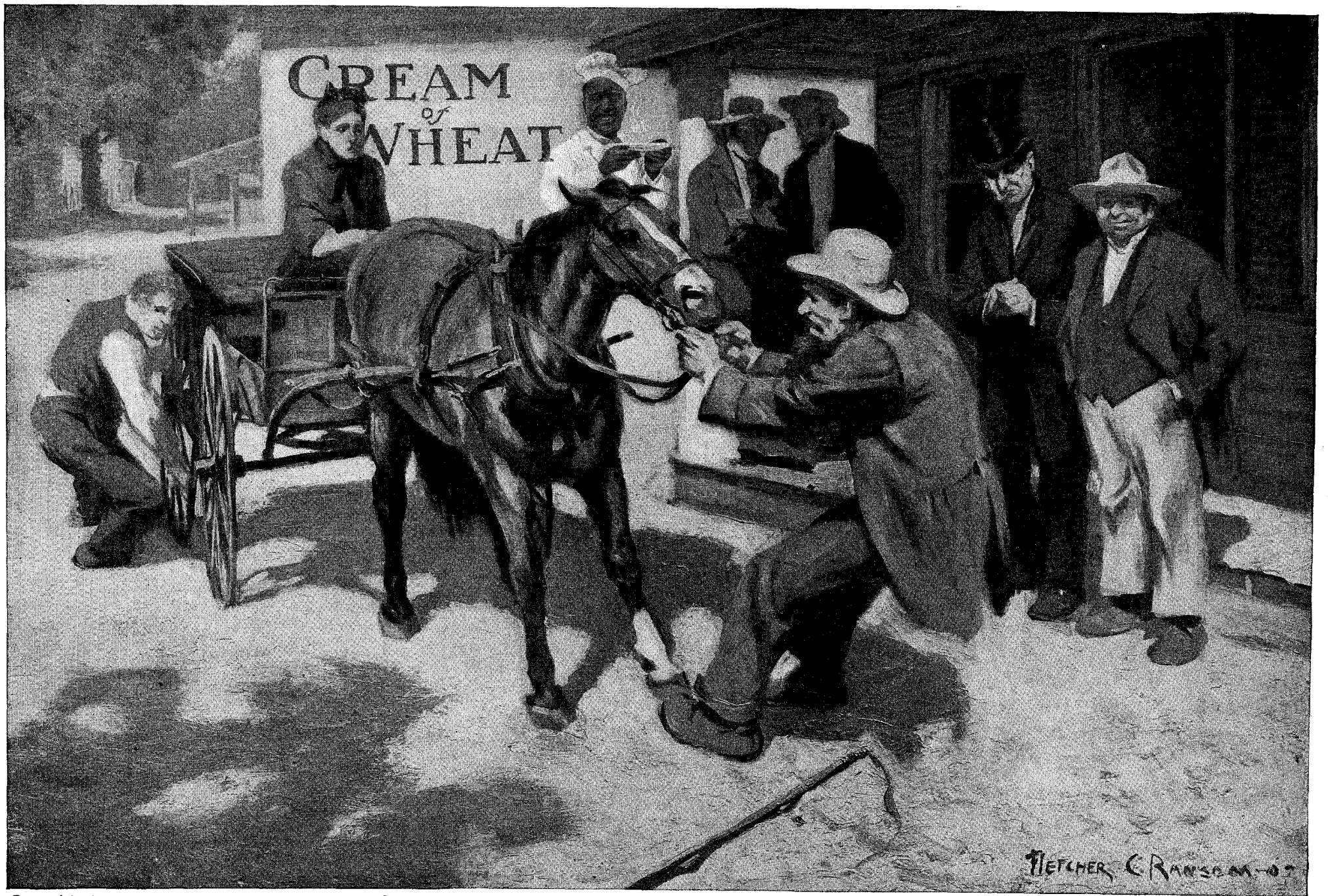

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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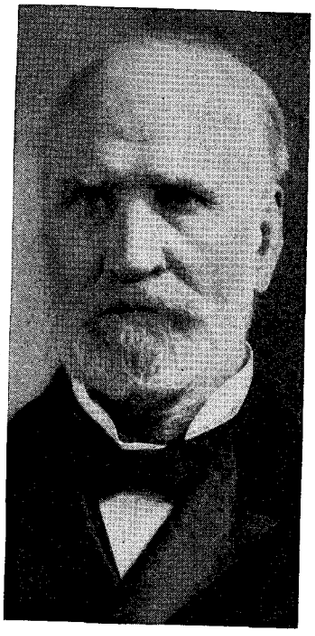
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE HAMPERING OF WILEY

WHEN THE MOSS committee started out "to find out who wants Dr. Wiley fired and why," it was predicted that there would be some interesting disclosures. Now the newspapers are almost with one accord agreeing that if any one is to be "fired" it is not Dr. Wiley, but Mr. George P. McCabe, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and those are not wanting who declare that, for "the good of the service," the resignation of the venerable head of the department, Secretary Wilson, should be requested. "If Mr. McCabe is a sample of the growths fostered by the Department of Agriculture, some weeding out might be in order," is the way *The Wall Street Journal* puts it. The trouble with the Pure Food Law, according to the editors and Washington correspondents, lies in the manner of its enforcement, and many see in the restrictions that the inquiry shows to have been placed successively around the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry a definite effort on the part of some one to draw the fangs of the law. First, it is pointed out, Solicitor McCabe and Dr. Dunlap were placed with Dr. Wiley on the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. In two-thirds of the cases that have come before the Board, Dr. Wiley says that he has been overruled by his two colleagues, and "the Secretary invariably upheld the decision of the board." Furthermore, there is the Remsen Referee Board, which was appointed by President Roosevelt and overruled Dr. Wiley's decision against benzoate of soda. Its members, all scientific authorities of high rank, are Ira Remsen, Russell H. Chittenden, John H. Long, Alonzo E. Taylor, and C. A. Herter. Its principal function, says a New York *Times* correspondent, "has been to oppose and restrict Dr. Wiley's efforts to enforce the law as he sees it." Then there is the "Board of Three Secretaries," consisting of the heads of the departments of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor, and Agriculture, which makes provision for the enforcement of the Pure Food Law under certain conditions. Finally, there is Mr. McCabe, who, as solicitor, has had charge of prosecutions under the Pure Food Law.



JAMES WILSON.

After fourteen years of valuable service as Secretary of Agriculture, he is now being severely criticized by those who think him a party to the "conspiracy" which tried to force Dr. Wiley out of the Bureau of Chemistry.

The testimony which proves to the satisfaction of the Washington *Times* that "Lawyer McCabe has been bossing the whole works" in the Department of Agriculture, is thus summarized editorially by the New York *Times:*

"By the clever framing and manipulation of departmental rules he became the sole judge whether cases against manufacturers of foods and dispensers of drugs should be prosecuted or held in abeyance. More than one-fifth of the 2,800 cases recommended for prosecution by the Bureau of Chemistry since July, 1910, have by Solicitor McCabe's fiat been kept out of the courts, and the manufacturers and dispensers, if they were guilty, have been 'protected.' . . . . .

"Solicitor McCabe, according to Chief Druggist Kebler, gave him 'an unmerciful dressing down' for conferring with a District Attorney about a prosecution without first obtaining the Solicitor's permission. While the Solicitor was employing scientific investigators as court witnesses, and paying them $50 a day extra for their testimony, he was secretly formulating charges against Dr. Wiley, Dr. Kebler, Dr. Bigelow, and Dr. Rusby, recommending their removal because Chief Wiley had sanctioned a like salary arrangement in Dr. Rusby's case. By the Solicitor's instigation, Secretary Wilson was loaning out to the food-packers his Government experts to testify in their private suit with the State of Indiana, and for this work they were paid by the Government. . . . . .

"It was but a short step, to a man who could thus give to the courts or withhold from them evidence of violations of the law,

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GEORGE P. M'CABE,

The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, whom the investigations of the Moss Committee reveal as the dominating force in the administration of the Pure Food Law, and a persistent foe of Dr. Wiley.

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to alter the court's decrees. Thus, in promulgating Judgment No. 742 of the court in the Eastern District of Missouri, wherein a company that dispensed a certain beverage pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the inclusion of 'cocain, benzoic acid, and coal-tar dye,' Mr. McCabe admits having changed the notice of the court as published by the Department of Agriculture, to read that the defendant was fined because the beverage contained 'cocaine, caffein, and "harmful" coal-tar

"PIZEN, B'GOSH!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

dye.' . . . Mr. McCabe had the reference to benzoic acid erased 'because the Department had never alleged that of benzoate of soda. It had held the opposite.'"

None of these things came to light before, explain the Washington correspondents, because of the departmental rule of silence, "silence even toward members of Congress, as interpreted by Solicitor McCabe." Yet this testimony is sufficient to call forth demands from such representative papers as the Baltimore *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Indianapolis *News*, and the Springfield *Republican*, that McCabe should be "allowed to hand in his resignation" forthwith. And, among others, the New York *Press* and the Charleston *News and Courier* are convinced by these disclosures that Secretary Wilson's long day of usefulness in the Cabinet is at an end. Without going quite so far as this, the New York *Evening Post* expresses its regret that the Department of Agriculture appears to be so "honeycombed with intrigue and faction, and badly suffering for lack of firm executive control, as to indicate the need of its reorganization from the top down."

The purpose of the Remsen Board, declares the New York *Globe*, is "no more nor less than the conservation of benzoate." It goes on to quote a statement said to have been made by Secretary Wilson soon after the appointment of the board:

"I want to say frankly to you gentlemen that the referee board was organized and put into action for the very purpose of conserving the interests of the manufacturers, so you would have a sane hearing."

That the board did perform this service is well established by the evidence, thinks the New York *World*, and it points out that three members of the board testified against the State in an Indiana pure-food case and that two of them took a pro-benzoate stand at a pure-food convention at Denver. This, continues *The World*,

"was done with the consent of the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, the Secretary of Agriculture refused to permit Dr. Wiley to go to Indianapolis and the State authorities were obliged to sue out a writ of mandamus in the District of Columbia to get his testimony. Floyd W. Robison, a chemist of the department, who, in response to a summons, went to Indianapolis and testified, was dismissed from the Government service."

While most of the comment on these facts reveals a persuasion that the Remsen Board, which has no specific legal authorization, should be either abolished or given less power, the Newark *News* believes that it should be given more power, and "an opportunity to pass upon the entire question of benzoate of soda, giving it a free rein to make its investigation as wide and as thorough as it sees fit, and in its own way. This would give the public the facts."

In his first day's testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Wiley "absolutely riddled the case against him," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* and many of its contemporaries. *The Evening Post* goes on to explain:

"The so-called documentary evidence, upon which Attorney-General Wickersham so gravely passed, was no evidence at all. Its chief piece was a letter to Dr. Wiley, but it now appears that it was never sent to him nor received by him. He had nothing whatever to do with making the contract with Dr. Rusby, for which offense his resignation was demanded. The whole thing was to be 'subject to the approval of the Department'—that is, the Secretary—tho these words were omitted by the personnel board when it published a copy of Dr. Rusby's letter."

The innocence of Wiley, the hampering of his work by his associates and superiors, the presence of Solicitor McCabe as the "Mephistopheles of the pure-food drama," the inability of the Secretary of Agriculture to keep the "interests" from interfering with the beneficent work of his Bureau of Chemistry, and the need for amending the Pure Food Law—these are the lessons brought home to most of the editors of the country by testimony of the witnesses before the Committee headed by Congressman Moss. They feel assured that Dr. Wiley will remain in office and that the attack upon him will prove a boomerang. Yet there are those who see clearly the other side of the case. We read on the editorial page of the San Francisco *Chronicle* that Dr. Wiley has made himself "obnoxious to the country":

"He not only insisted on strict conformity of quality with representation, which is right, but also on determining, according to his own inexpert judgment, what the people of the country should, or at least should not, eat.

"He has not hesitated to injure great business interests upon theories not founded on evidence, but on the contrary discredited by all evidence that was available, that the products of those industries were deleterious to health. By his position he has been able to draw into his train a large number of the half-baked doctors to whom politics has entrusted the care of the public health, and who, by virtue of their public authority, have been able to torment most effectually.

"The people of the country heartily approve the enforcement of honesty in the preparation, labeling, and marketing of food and drugs. They also approve the suppression of traffic in food products clearly deleterious to health.

"But they emphatically disapprove interference with honest traffic in products from the use of which for generations no known injurious effects have resulted and as to which there is no pretense of evidence that harm ever did result to a single person.

"And consequently the American people will almost universally rejoice in the dismissal of one who might have been a most useful public servant had he not been so self-opinionated and obstinate."

Just as in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy most of the sensations "developed over the findings of law clerks and chief clerks and rulings of bureau chiefs on questions that had not first been fully considered or understood by the cabinet officials or the President," so a good deal of the trouble in this Wiley case, believes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, is due to "the apparent

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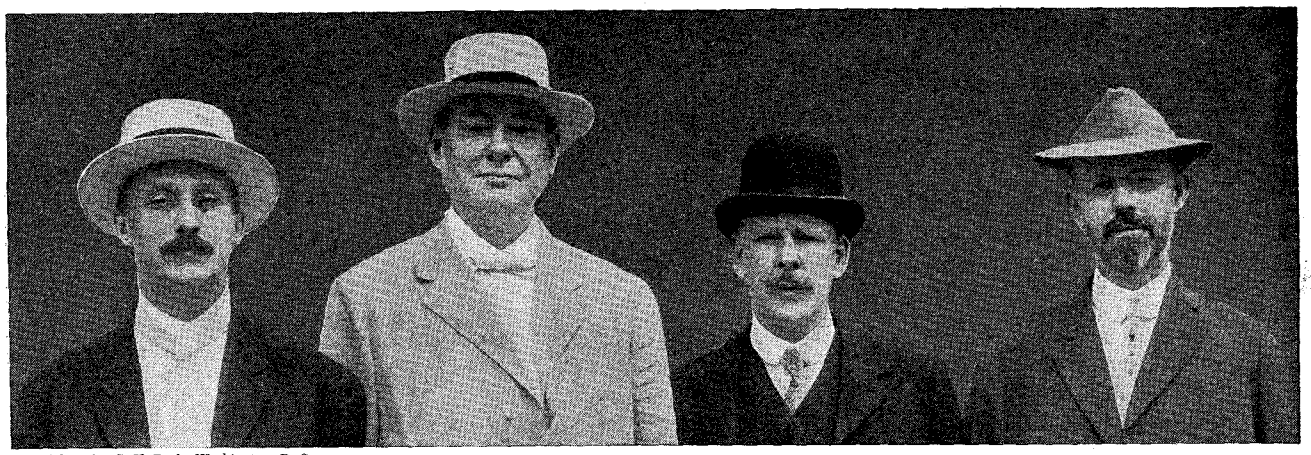

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These pure-food experts are, from the reader's left to right: Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the Drug Laboratory; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. H. H. Rusby, the consulting expert around whom the controversy started; and Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Dr. Wiley's associate. The Committee on Personnel of the Department of Agriculture recommended their removal "for the good of the service," and the Attorney-General concurred. But the drift of testimony before the Congressional committee investigating these charges has been such as to persuade many of the editors that they will be in their laboratories "when some other higher Government officials are missing." President Taft, it is said, will not announce his decision in the case until he has carefully examined all the facts alleged on both sides. Then, some predict, there may be a "shake-up" in the Department of Agriculture.

WILL THEY RECEIVE "CONDIGN PUNISHMENT"?

total inadequacy of provisions in the Government service for giving proper attention to matters of importance."

"Under the system at Washington most of the routine work is left in the hands of subordinates, the heads of departments and their assistants doing little more than to affix their signatures to documents that come to them bearing the initials of clerks of the different divisions who are supposed to have examined them with intelligence and vouched for their accuracy.

"Red tape is responsible for most of the blunders and errors that result from this system. So many forms and precedents are observed that no secretary of a department, even with the aid of a corps of assistants, is able to have any intelligent understanding of a hundredth part of the papers he is called upon daily to sign. A general reorganization of the obsolete system of keeping books and records would eliminate much of this needless and confusing labor and make it possible for heads of departments to give proper attention to matters like the Wiley case."

LYNCH LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

IT IS ALMOST unbelievable, as writers in the daily press agree, that in this advanced stage of civilization such atrocities as that perpetrated last week at Coatesville, Pa., can happen. "In sheer animal ferocity," comments the New York *Sun*, "there is nothing worse in the revolting history of lynching," and the New York *World* adds that "no punishment can soon restore the social order to the level from which such deeds thrust it toward the abyss." On Sunday, August 13, Zachariah Walker, a negro, while resisting arrest, shot and killed Policeman Edgar Rice, shot himself in an attempt at suicide, and was taken to a local hospital. An infuriated mob bound him to a cot, dragged the cot through the streets, and finally piled on grass and wood and burned the wounded negro to death, beating him back into the fire with fence-rails as he struggled for his life. Governor Tener and the local district attorney have been appealed to, and several arrests of alleged participants have been made.

No words can be too strong to condemn the horrible affair, asserts the New York *Evening Post*, "and the criticism in the North should be all the severer because this crime of mob passion was committed in a Northern town." This Northern paper continues:

"It was hoped that with the race riot in the home of Abraham Lincoln, a couple of years ago, the high-water mark of this sort of crime had been reached. But yesterday's atrocity was even worse in its inhumanity. There was no assault upon a woman, there was no question of any possible miscarriage of justice, and the wretched prisoner was in hospital because of self-inflicted wounds. Nevertheless, in a State proud of its general reputation for orderliness, and well policed by its mounted constabulary, this fiendish crime was committed, the victim being thrust back on the fire whenever he sought to escape the flames. This is to besmirch the American name the world over, for details of this horror are being read in every city in Europe and will be cited as proof positive that Americans are but half civilized. It is now the duty of the local and State authorities to see to it that the perpetrators of this murder receive the punishment they deserve. In no other way can the good name of the State of Pennsylvania be purged of this fearful shame."

The attitude of several of the Philadelphia papers is quite as positive, and no excuse is found for the affair. The crime "is the most dreadful perversion and defiance of justice that has occurred in Pennsylvania in a generation at least, and there remains a hideous blot on the escutcheon of the State," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and it adds that altho apologists may claim that Coatesville is a town of foreign peoples, it "appears that the crime was committed by native Americans." *The North American* trusts that the State Government and the "right-minded people of Coatesville" will both do their duty "promptly and energetically"; "but let Harrisburg and Coatesville alike take warning that the decency of Pennsylvania is going to watch jealously the cleansing of this awful stain upon the State." "Judge Lynch," exclaims the Boston *Herald*, "should receive a prompt and permanent recall."

The comment of the Southern press is substantially the same in tone, altho some editors take occasion to remind their Northern brothers that lynching is not a sectional crime. "Such incidents, no matter where they happen," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "are to be deplored and condemned," and "anarchy never solved the problem and never will." *The Journal* continues:

"One of the conspicuous morals of the Coatesville episode, however, is this: That occasional mob violence is not confined to any one section of this country. Under certain circumstances it occurs in the North and East as well as in the South, and the latter has too frequently been done brutal injustice by biased and unreflecting critics. After all, it is as *David Harum* remarked: 'There is as much human nature in one of us as in another; and sometimes a little more.'

"Our common need, in such cases, is not partizan judgment or denunciation but a sympathetic and cooperative effort on the part of all good citizens everywhere to discountenance anarchy in every form and to uphold the reign of justice and law."

The same general points are emphasized by the Nashville *Banner*, the Savannah *News*, and the Columbia (S. C.) *State*. Says the last-named paper: "The truth, and the only truth,

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IN THE LAND OF BROTHERLY LOVE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

—Robinson in the New York *Tribune.*

imprest by the Coatesville horror is that popular contempt for the peace and order of society flourishes in the same noxious luxuriance in every part of the United States, unless New England be excepted."

WAR OVER THE PEACE TREATIES

THAT PRESIDENT TAFT should have signed an arbitration treaty "between the White House and the Senate" before proceeding with carefully prepared treaties between the United States, Great Britain, and France, is the observation of a Washington editor, who, with others, foresees that the dispute over the relative sacredness of executive and legislative prerogatives promises to become embarrassing. Yet, when the President made announcement on the battle-field of Bull Run a few weeks ago that an iron-bound guaranty of peace might be expected in the proposed arbitration treaties, he doubtless had little idea that the treaty-making Senate would look on the submitted articles as "breeders of war and not of peace," to quote from the New York *Sun's* (Ind.) Washington correspondent, or that the propositions would "arouse a series of international disputes, now happily at rest, into 'malign and dangerous activity.'" But this situation has been presented by action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in recommending that a provision for referring arbitral matters to a Joint High Commission apart from the Senate be struck out, for the committee sights endless complications ahead in a curtailment of treaty power and an interference with duties under the constitution; in possible "yellow perils"; and a threatened nullification of the Monroe Doctrine. Lengthy comment by the press indicates on the one hand that in taking this position the Senate Committee is merely making use of far-sighted statesmanship, while on the other hand it is argued that England and France have made the proper concessions, and that "prompt ratification is imperative."

"It is hardly reasonable to ask that the Senate should have swallowed, line, hook, and sinker, in twenty-four hours, two important treaties, to which the executive and the foreign ambassadors had devoted many months," comments the Washington *Herald* (Ind.); and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) declares that "it is in no spirit of cynical welcome of another blunder by the unhappy Taft administration that patriotic Americans detect in the first publication of the treaties features so filled with future danger for America as to make the farcical incompetence of the handling of Manchurian problems and the deplorable treatment of Central American issues inconsiderable in comparison." That the Senate should be watchful is the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), and the New York *Sun;* but such papers as the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), *World* (Dem.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), and *Public Ledger* (Ind.) are declaring that the "good ship of peace," with President Taft and Secretary Knox at the helm, should be allowed to put into port. Says *The World:*

"When the committee declares that the general arbitration treaties are 'breeders of war, not of peace,' it brings its own good faith into question. In any appeal to the country such as the committee has made in the hope of justifying its opposition, it should credit the people as a whole with common sense. To say that a fixt system of arbitration of justiciable matters will prove an added incentive to international disputes and armed strife is to affront common sense.

"It is too early to suppose, as some are doing, that upon the eve of a presidential election the Senate will, without the gravest reason, deliberately refuse to ratify a treaty upon which practically the entire nation has set its heart. The generous hopes of humanity must not be so thwarted."

The Senate is putting "prerogative above patriotism," cries the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) in a full-column editorial:

"Above the nation's interest and safety, above the principles of justice and the law of God, above the vast Christian hope of peace which surges in the heart of the peoples of the world, the American Senate puts its sordid chance to shear and shave and trim every act of the Government in our international relations! . . . . . .

"Our great house of lords prepares to interpose its rock-ribbed veto to this noble piece of world-legislation, because, if the governments of the three countries provide an automatic means of settling their troubles, it may lose its chance to pass finally and definitively upon every question that arises! . . . . . .

"Never has such an argument for the popular election of United States Senators been uttered as this report of the Foreign Relations Committee against the arbitration treaties constitutes. It is an argument that will be listened to. The Senate, at last, has gone too far."

The part of the treaties which the Committee on Foreign Relations asks the Senate to strike out is the last paragraph of Article 3, and reads as follows:

"It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article 1 of the treaty, that question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article 1, it shall be referred for arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the treaty."

Plainly, thinks President Taft, this attitude of the committee presents the question of whether the Senate's prerogative is more sacred than his own, and the matter is one for the people to decide. Mr. Taft has accordingly gone before the voters in two States, and seeks in his characteristically diplomatic way to cut the props from under the committee's hastily erected edifice. The President reminded one audience that "we can not make omelets without breaking eggs," and that if the country is to go in for arbitration, "it must play the game," and accept its defeats even as it would rejoice in its victories. Mr. Taft said in part:

"If the Senate, or any member of it, should think that its powers are greater or less than they are and the limitations they insist upon interfere with progress toward peace, or any other great national or international policy, the question whether they are right or not must ultimately be referred back to the people, whose representatives the members of the Senate are,

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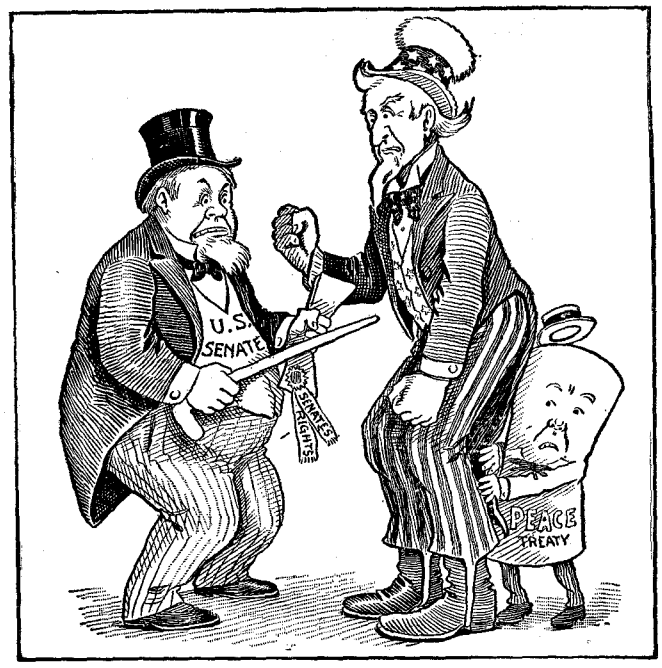
"YOU'D FLY WITHOUT MY PERMISSION, EH?"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*



IF HE HAS PEACE HE'LL HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"SENATORIAL COURTESY."

for we all, as I say, have derived our powers from the people as the ultimate source of power, and in case of disagreement the proper place for a discussion of such an issue is before the people.

"The cause is sufficiently great to warrant the straining of effort to secure treaties like these, which make for international peace. If I am wrong in my judgment, and I do not claim infallibility, and know that the enthusiasm of the cause may sometimes warp judgment, I am quite willing to abide by the ultimate judgment of the people; but I deem it my duty, until I shall receive an adverse decision, to urge my view upon the Senate and to invoke the attention of the people to these questions, and such expression of opinion from them as shall influence a ratification of the treaties as they were signed."

The Senate committee nimbly picks up the gauntlet in a ringing majority report, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* declares that seldom has a Republican committee in the Senate "condemned in severer terms a proposition advanced by a President of its own political faith," and that the Senate has "risen on its dignity and served notice that it will not acquiesce." The majority report written by Senator Lodge (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was concurred in by all the committee but Senators Burton, of Ohio, Root, of New York, and Cullom, of Illinois (Reps.). The report contains the following features, according to *The Sun:*

"With the objectionable clause in the treaty empowering the high court of inquiry to determine whether or not a question is arbitrable the Senate is deprived of its constitutional power to pass upon all questions involved in any treaty submitted to it in accordance with the Constitution; that the Senate has no more right to delegate the treaty-making power than the House has to delegate the legislative power; that if another nation should do something to which we object under the Monroe Doctrine and the validity of our objection should be challenged and an arbitration be demanded by that other nation, the vital point would be whether our right to insist upon the Monroe Doctrine was subject to arbitration; and that if we enter into these treaties with Great Britain and France, we must make treaties in precisely the same terms with any other friendly power which calls upon us to do so."

As if the situation were not complicated enough, the New York *Tribune* suggests that Germany would also be glad to come in under this "parasol of peace"; but the Wall Street *Journal* (Com.) declares that it would be Germany's delight to arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine, and asks if we are "willing to include this in any such treaty."

THE "BIG STICK" AND THE RECALL

NO ONE expected the President to do aught else than to veto the Statehood Bill with its provision allowing Arizona voters to retain the recall of the judiciary, but the editors opposing the recall welcome, with the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "the appearance of Mr. Taft's brawny elbow not the less because the blow he has struck was not unexpected." While, on the other hand, papers, which, like the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), have denounced it as unfair for the President to dictate to the new State what position it should take on a matter of its own governmental policy, are unsparing in their criticism of this first important exercise of the veto power by Mr. Taft.

In his veto message, as sent to Congress, the President declares that had he signed the joint resolution he would have deemed himself responsible for the recall of judges. This plan seems to him "so pernicious in its effect, so destructive of independence in the judiciary, so likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of a popular majority, and, therefore, to be so injurious to the cause of free government," that he "must disapprove a constitution containing it." After making an analysis of the nature of popular government, and giving his view of the functions of the judiciary, Mr. Taft goes on to denounce the recall as "ingeniously devised to subject judges to momentary gusts of popular passion." He thinks that subject to the recall the character of the judges would deteriorate and the judiciary lose "its standing and its usefulness." He is mindful of the objection that "the people of Arizona are to become an independent State when created, and even if we strike out judicial recall now they can reincorporate it in their constitution after statehood," but he answers it thus:

"In dealing with the courts, which are the corner-stone of good government, and in which not only the voters but the non-voters and non-residents have a deep interest as a security for their rights of life, liberty, and property, no matter what the future action of the State may be, it is necessary for the authority which is primarily responsible for its creation to assert in no doubtful tones the necessity for an independent and untrammeled judiciary."

To many Eastern papers the President's message is unanswerable. He has driven "the last nail into the coffin of this

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personification of foolishness," the recall of judges, roundly asserts the Worcester *Gazette* (Ind.). Yet the New York *Globe* (Rep.) is slightly disappointed with Mr. Taft for not rising "to the height of his opportunity," and suggests that he omitted one argument which would have been worth putting in, "namely, that the recall of judges is a device for enabling us, the people, to

RECALLED!
—Carter in the New York *American*.

decide questions we do not understand." Taking its stand with the President in this matter, *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) cites one instance of "the recall in its plain application"—"the case of Christ, whom Pilate would have acquitted, but the people cried, 'crucify him, crucify him!'" The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) thus interprets "the country's advice" to the disappointed people of the two territories:

"Tarry a while in Jericho, Arizona and New Mexico, until your political wits are so grown that they will be in better proportion to your civic ambitions. If you learn wisdom, you will be the better off for the prolongation of your stay at the gate. If you do not, the country will be the better off for your exclusion."

If the recall of judges were "merely a means of getting quickly rid of an occasional judge like Archbald, who puts the small offender in jail while fining much more guilty big offenders," the New York *World* (Dem.) would have no objection to it, but, it adds:

"If the summary ousting of such a judge were to have the effect of putting every judge remaining on the bench in jeopardy of public clamor and in danger of losing his life-work, so that fear of consequences might dog his every act, we should lose in the end far more than we should gain. We do not want weak judges. We do not want cowed judges. We do not want judges that give judgment with an 'ear to the ground' to catch the mutterings of mobocracy. . . . It is better to bear our occasional Archbalds, who will be but a little time with us, than to degrade and demoralize the entire judiciary forever. Let us not burn the barn to kill the wasps."

The President's "clarion call" against "lynch law for the judiciary," moves the New York *Herald* (Ind.) to an expression of belief that should the next political struggle have to do with "the recall, the initiative, and the referendum," President Taft "will be in the center of the fray." Herewith another daily, which takes the opposite view of such matters, the Philadelphia *North American*, agrees, saying that the President's action "promises to make the recall of judges an issue in nearly every State of the Union." As exactly expressing its own editorial opinion, the Philadelphia paper quotes from an *Outlook* article of ex-President Roosevelt's:

"It is the negation of popular government to deny the people the right to establish for themselves what their judicial system shall be. Arizona has the absolute right to try the recall, just as any of the existing States has the absolute right to try it or not to try it, and to have an elective or appointive judiciary, as it pleases. To keep Arizona from statehood because she has adopted the recall as applied to the judiciary is a grave injustice to Arizona, and an assault upon the principles which underlie our whole system of free popular government."

The attitude of the President in undertaking "to impose a constitution upon the people of Arizona" is "essentially in conflict with the spirit of our institutions," declares the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), and similar objections to his course are found in the editorial columns of the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), Los Angeles *Tribune* (Ind.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and New York *American*. It will be interesting now to note, remarks the Grand Rapids *Evening Press* (Ind.), "first, whether Arizona will be frightened into returning to the old system, and second, whether other States will heed the President's denunciation." To quote further:

"It is very probable that after Arizona is admitted without the recall it will proceed to adopt the recall. Thus the ultimate value of the President's special message of warning must rest on its effect on other States. Will it stop the demand arising in so many widely separated communities for a check on the judiciary? Will it be the floodgate that will halt the tide of the new movement?

"The question has an attraction aside from any personal opinion held as to the merits of the innovation. What really will be decided in the future is whether centralized government, typified in the President, has so gained in power and prestige during the last few years as to be an influence that can smother local sentiment for either a reform or a fad. The President, it seems to *The Evening Press*, has swung 'the big stick' with a vigor never shown even by President Roosevelt. Mr. Taft has

MR. TAFT—"Go back and think it over, my boy."
—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

told many thousand people that he knows better than they do what is good for them. The recall is not a moral issue like polygamy. It is purely a question of political expediency. Because the President deems it inexpedient he has wielded the most powerful influence which the constitution gives him—the veto power, a power which the British King would not dare to use."

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RESISTANCE.

—"B. S." in the Columbia *State*.

WHY WAIT FOR THE TARIFF BOARD?

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

IN FOR A WETTING.

HOLDING UP TARIFF REVISION

WHAT EFFECT the President's veto of the Wool and Free-List bills—the first general tariff bills presented to him since the last election—will have upon his political fortunes it is still too early to discern, altho his supporters are as definite in their assertions that he has made "a bull's-eye hit" as his opponents are in their declarations that he has "sounded his political death-knell." The veto message, says Representative James R. Mann (Rep.), minority leader in the House, "presents a clean-cut issue between scientific revision of the tariff and guesswork," and "the Republicans can go into the next campaign on that issue with every expectation of winning." On the other hand, House-leader Oscar W. Underwood (Dem.) maintains that the President has merely "dodged behind the tariff board," and insists that this course will win no favor with the ultimate consumer.

In his message accompanying the veto of the Wool Bill, the first of the revision measures to reach him, the President defined his attitude toward the general subject of tariff revision. The revision embodied in the vetoed Wool Bill, says President Taft, is "revision by conjecture," whereas by waiting for the report of the Tariff Board, which will be submitted to Congress in December, an accurate and scientific revision will be possible. He states that this bill was a compromise between a tariff-for-revenue measure passed by the House and a protection measure passed by the Senate, that it was actually framed in conference without final consideration by any committee of Congress, and that it involved in its composition the very evils a competent non-partizan tariff board is designed to guard against. To quote his own words:

"More than a million of our countrymen are engaged in the production of wool and the manufacture of woolens; more than a billion of the country's capital is invested in the industry. Large communities are almost wholly dependent upon the prosperity of the wool-grower and the woolen manufacturer. Moderately estimated, 5,000,000 of the American people will be injuriously affected by any ill-advised impairment of the wool and woolen industries. . . . . .

"There is no public exigency requiring the revision of schedule K in August without adequate information, rather than in December next with such information. December was the time fixt by both parties in the last Congress for the submission of adequate information upon schedule K, with a view to its amendment. Certainly the public weal is better preserved by delaying ninety days in order to do justice and make such a reduction as shall be proper than now blindly to enact a law which may seriously injure the industries involved and the business of the country in general."

The bill embodied "revision for politics only," declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.), which commends the President for his refusal to approve this attempt "to pull the wool over the people's eyes." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) is no less gratified with the result, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), after rejoicing in the President's "courageous stand for principle," goes on to say:

"The President might possibly have obtained a little personal advantage with the unthinking by signing this bill for lower duties—and incidentally have embarrassed a number of charlatans who voted for it because they felt sure that it would never become a law—but he would not purchase applause at the cost of surrendering his convictions. The Tariff Board will soon be ready to report upon the wool schedule, and, as Mr. Taft says, no exigency exists requiring legislation without information in August, when legislation upon full information is possible in December."

On the other hand the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) characterizes the vetoes as "unwise, illogical, and inconsistent." "Mr. Taft has made a great mistake," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), which goes on to say: "He has made himself personally responsible for the tax levied by organized greed and selfishness on the poor man's coat, the poor woman's dress, and their children's bed when it was in his power to lighten the burdens of those who labor that they may live."

As to the outlook for tariff revision in the next session, there is at least one Democratic Senator who does not consider it auspicious. This senator gives his views anonymously through a Washington correspondent. They are as follows:

"I think it is safe to say that at the next session the President will stand for one kind of a revision, the Democrats for another, and the progressive Republicans for another. I believe there is about one chance in a thousand for tariff legislation at the next session, which will occur on the eve of a Presidential election."

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AMERICAN PRESS ON THE BRITISH REVOLUTION

AMERICAN editors, as a general rule, hail the passing of Mr. Asquith's Parliament Bill, which greatly diminishes the veto power of the House of Peers, as a constitutional revolution, a triumph of the democratic spirit in English political life. The bill was passed by the Upper House with quietness and dignity, many of those who were opposed to it refraining from casting a vote. The Lords chose to sacrifice a traditional right rather than submit to the intrusion into their ranks of five hundred "puppet peers," to use the language of the Conservative press. The result, as the New York *Evening Post* says, "marks the triumph of a force which, for want of a more precise term, we describe as the spirit of democracy." Mr. Asquith, declares the New York *World*, has put a stop "to the arrogance of class rule," and "helped to insure to Great Britain a truly democratic government." The bill establishes a genuine democracy, or rule of the people, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, for "the Commons will hereafter govern the empire through a single chamber." "Without bloodshed and solely by the force of enlightened public opinion," observes the New York *Evening Mail*, "the people of the United Kingdom have effected a revolution which conforms their constitution to the modern theory of popular rule."

The New York *Tribune* dwells particularly on the point that Home Rule for Ireland is now inevitable. To quote its editorial:

"It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that a Home Rule Bill similar to that of Gladstone and Parnell will pretty promptly be introduced into Parliament, and will be if possible prest to passage before the expiration of the present parliamentary term. That will be quite possible, barring unforeseen complications, under the terms of the law which is now being enacted, and its achievement will be one of the most notable parliamentary successes in modern British history. It will afford an unexpected fulfilment of Gladstone's famous remark about the necessity of 'mending or ending' the House of Lords, a process which he threatened for precisely the same reason as that for which the Lords have now been shorn of their power."

While the Detroit *Free Press* thinks "it looks like the end of aristocracy," for "the House of Commons has been growing more democratic from day to day," the New York *Times* avers that "the House of Lords has not been abolished or, in any large sense, degraded," but "will still exert a wholesome check on the Government and the House of Commons." According to the Boston *Transcript*, "the outlook may be murky," but as the Commonwealth was followed by the Restoration, so we must remember that

"The genius of the people, often obscured by factional passions, has reasserted itself more than once and substituted reform for revolution. The everlasting voice of compromise is never wholly hushed."

More explicit is the speculation of the Baltimore *News*, which thinks the question of the veto has not yet been finally settled, and declares:

"It is not to be supposed that the problem of the House of Lords has been solved for good and all. The repeal of the Veto Bill will become a plank, and the first plank, in the platform of the Unionist party. Once the Liberals have fulfilled their promise to the Irish, and the latter have Home Rule, a strong element of the coalition will disappear from Parliament; and it is a matter of speculation whether the remainder, or any new coalition which may be built up around it, will be strong enough to maintain its policy. England is apparently in for a long period of Constitution-juggling."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE final H was officially added to the name of Pittsburg in honor of Hans Wagner, of course.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HAITI used to be spelled Hayti, but since she has been given two "i's" her vision is no clearer.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

BY the way, have you noticed that Congress has not ventured to investigate any of Hetty Green's enterprises?—*Newark News.*

WE haven't raised the *Maine*, of course; we only lowered the ocean; that's just like the United States.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

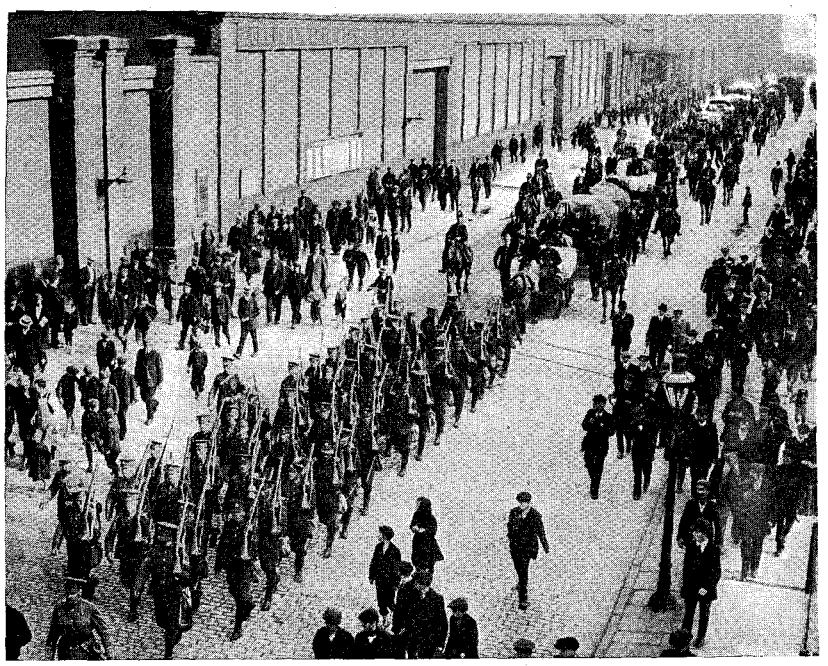
PERHAPS George W. Perkins—note the W.—refused to answer those interrogatories because he couldn't tell a lie.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AFTER all, wasn't this Morocco disturbance a press agent's effort to create more interest in bookbindings?—*Salt Lake Herald-Republican.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT acted on his own initiative in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company merger. He omitted the referendum entirely.—*Houston Post.*

REPRESENTATIVE LITTLETON complains that when the President beat him at golf the newspapers got out extras to tell about it, but when he beat the President, not a paper noticed it. He might refer this scandal to the Stanley committee for investigation.—*Buffalo Express.*

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."



SOLDIERS AND POLICE ESCORTING WAGONS.

Wide-spread labor disturbances in Great Britain have almost paralyzed traffic, thereby threatening the country with a famine. The chief cities, dispatches tell us, resemble armed camps, the stations, workshops, signal-posts, tunnels, and bridges being guarded by soldiers. These photographs were taken in Liverpool, one of the chief centers of disturbance, where the riotings have resulted in several deaths.

GLIMPSES OF THE STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

CROSS-BREEDING IMPROVING HUMANITY

SPEAKING IN LONDON, during the end days of July, before the First Races Congress, which, at the suggestion of Dr. Felix Adler, of Columbia University, was organized by Gustave Spiller, and reckoned among its supporters people belonging to more than fifty countries, over thirty presidents of Parliaments, the majority of the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the delegates to the Second Hague Conference, twelve bishops, some hundred and thirty professors of international law, the leading anthropologists and sociologists, the officers and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and a host of other distinguished personages, all of whom desired to bridge the gulf between the whites and colored peoples and the East and West, Earl Finch, a negro professor in Wilberforce University, quashed all previous theories about miscegenation when he unequivocally declared: ". . . Race blending, especially . . . when it occurs under favorable circumstances, produces a type superior in fertility, vitality, and cultural worth to one or both of the parent stock."

PROF. EARL E. FINCH OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY,
Who asserted that miscegenation improves the human race

Professor Finch stated that the census shows that in the United States "there has been a more rapid increase among mulattos than among negroes of the purer type"; and that "the greater number of negroes who have achieved distinction in the United States have been men of mixt blood." In order to demonstrate that the same results are happening elsewhere, he added:

"The superiority of the mixt people to the native stock in fertility and vitality is shown by their persistence, sometimes in the very locality in which the native race, in contact with foreigners, has declined or disappeared. When Tasmania was colonized, the native population was roughly estimated at 7,000. The policy of extermination pursued by the colonists had reduced the aborigines to 120 in 1832. These were removed to Flinder's Island; but altho the locality is healthy they had declined in 1847 to 14 men, 22 women, and 10 children. These were removed in 1847 to Oyster Cove in the southern part of Tasmania, but they declined so rapidly that only three elderly women survived in 1869, the last of whom died in 1876. The rapid decline of the Maoris and Australians is well known. The native population of the Hawaiian Islands, estimated at 300,000 when Cook discovered the islands in 1778, had declined to 29,787 in 1900.

"It was apparent, however, even in the time of Darwin, that a cross between the native stock and a civilized race gives rise to a progeny capable of existing and multiplying in spite of changed conditions. Between 1866 and 1872 the native Hawaiians decreased by 8,081, while the half-breeds increased by 847. Between 1890 and 1900 the Hawaiians of full blood decreased from 34,436 to 29,787, while those of mixt blood increased from 6,186 to 7,848.

"Pitcairn Island was settled in 1790 by nine English mutineers, six Tahitian men and fifteen Tahitian women. In 1808 only white men and eight or nine women and children were left. But the first half-breeds grew up, intermarried, and had numerous children. In 1855 the population had increased to 200. After removing to Norfolk Island in 1856 they increased so rapidly that, altho sixteen returned to Pitcairn in 1859, they numbered 300 in 1868; in 1905 the population of Norfolk Island was 1,059, a majority of whom were descendants of the mutineers. The present population of Pitcairn Island is flourishing. Emily L. McCoy, a direct descendant of one of the mutineers, writes: 'We have good constitutions, tho so closely related, and we are as healthy and active from childhood to old age as a people can well be.' The remarkable increase of the half-breeds of Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands, more rapid than the increase of the population of England, is in striking contrast with the rapid decline of the Tasmanians, Maoris, and Australians."

In the opinion of this cultured colored man, society is committing a great sin in "the withholding of social and legal sanction from interracial marriages" which "tends to limit unions to the lower classes, the offspring of which are like the parents."

Speaking before the same convention, Dr. Jean Baptiste de Lacerda, director of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro, corresponding member of various scientific societies of Europe and America, Honorary Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Chile, pointed out that Mrs. Grundy is not penalizing miscegenation in Brazil, where the Republic is throwing open the highest offices to mulattos. The good results of these concessions are thus stated by this authority:

"The mulatto himself endeavors, by marriage, to bring back his descendants to the pure white type. Children of *metis* have been found, in the third generation, to present all the physical characters of the white race, altho some of them retain a few traces of their black ancestry through the influence of atavism. The influence of sexual selection, however, tends to neutralize that of atavism, and removes from the descendants of the *metis* all the characteristic features of the black race. In virtue of this process of ethnic reduction, it is logical to expect that in the course of another century the *metis* will have disappeared from Brazil."

HARD LOT OF JAPANESE FARMERS

THE PRESS OF JAPAN is awakening to the hard lot of the peasantry and small proprietors who form the actual bone and sinew of the nation. They toil early and late, they suffer hardships of every sort, yet they continue uncomplainingly to stick to their work. Very many of them are being ground down by the avarice of money-lenders, who seize and appropriate their land when they fail to pay the interest on a loan, and are compelled to join the poverty-stricken denizens of the city slums. Yet, we are told, and can well believe, that the hope of Japan lies in the sturdy quality of her agricultural population. The Sabine rustic made the best soldier under the Roman Republic, and the farmers, plowmen, and harvesters of the Mikado's realm are described as a most valuable asset in the resources of the Empire, whether we regard the requirements of peace or the exigencies of war. It was Goldsmith, who, in lamenting over the depopulation of "sweet Auburn," the deserted village, exclaimed:

> "Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
> A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
> But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
> When once destroyed can never be supplied."

In that interesting and important journal, the *Kyoiku Jiron*, of Tokyo, we read a very glowing account of the virtues of the Japanese tiller of the soil. With pardonable pride, if not with some partiality, he is declared to lead the rustic population of the world. Thus, we are told:

"The small farmer of Japan, while sharing the lot of those in

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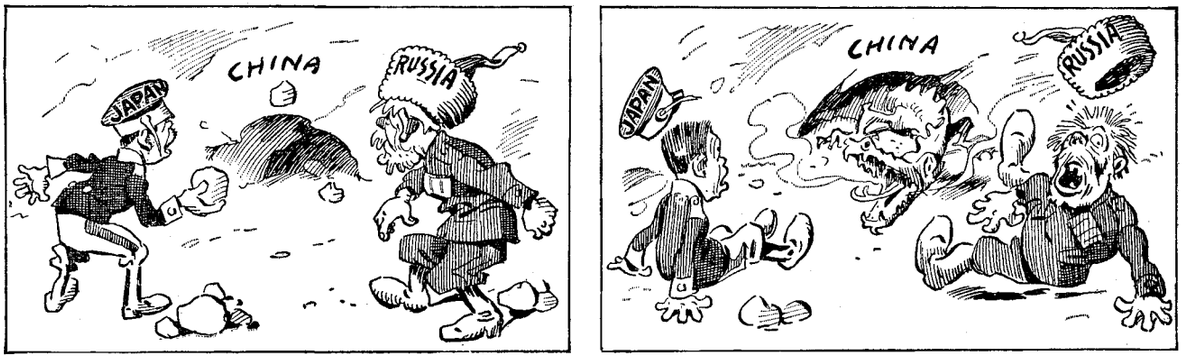

IT'S DANGEROUS FUN TO THROW STONES AT A DRAGON'S DEN.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

the same class among other nations, is far superior to the agricultural laborer of Europe or America. He knows better than they do how to work and produces greater results from his labor. The only difficulty is that his resources are limited and he sometimes finds it hard to make two ends meet. But with courage and contentment he lives amid many privations and few amusements. These *shonoka*, or small farmers, do not earn more than ten sen [five cents] a day, and in order to make twenty dollars a year they are compelled to work late and early."

As in so many oriental countries their lot is aggravated by the greed of the money-lender, to whom their little bit of land is too often mortgaged, and this writer tells us:

"Most frequently their little patch of arable land is mortgaged to a creditor at whose mercy they lie whenever they fail to pay the interest of a loan. Thus they often find themselves in a precarious situation. The total amount of money owed by these petty proprietors is reckoned at $350,000,000."

This is one of the gravest features of the economic problem in Japan. These hardy sons of the soil are too valuable an element in the population to be left unprotected by the Government, we are told. To quote further:

"Those who find themselves dispossest of their land by a foreclosure are forced to swell the poverty-stricken contingent of the towns. Those who continue to work the soil see their difficulties increasing apace; their earnings are insufficient for their needs, their expenses grow with the increased cost of living, want lies in wait for very many of them, and their energies are paralyzed by the pecuniary embarrassment in which they exist. The consequence is that their energies languish."

Yet they are the hope of the country, and they really ought to claim the intervention of the State, which should undertake to be their bankers and help them as England is helping Ireland. To quote further:

"Now these peasants are the most solid element in the Japanese nation. Active, robust, temperate, they represent, in case of war, the most important factor in the country's patriotic defense, as they have already shown on recent battlefields. It is, therefore, both the interest and the bounden duty of the State to devise some means for their relief. By establishing an agricultural banking system, by instructing the peasants in economic principles, the Government doubtless will eventually be brought to aid the rural classes in developing a system of equitable loans, in which no private usurer will be able to crush the laborer by usurious extortion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER REASON WHY GERMANY WANTS MOROCCO —The iron supply of the world is rapidly dwindling. A statistician writing in the *Centralblatt der Huetten und Walzwerke* (Berlin), the organ of the German iron industry, calculates that in ten years England's iron ore will be exhausted. Even the United States, which yields a third of the 100,000,000 tons mined throughout the world annually, can not keep up her yield for more than fifty years. Germany has a supply, we are told, for thirty years, France for seven hundred years. Far-sighted Germany, according to the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), is therefore turning her attention to other foreign deposits. It has been discovered that there are large beds of iron ore in southern Morocco. Hence the obstinacy with which the Kaiser's Government hangs on to Agadir, the hinterland of which abounds in ferruginous deposits. This writer concludes his calculations as follows:

"We presume that the situation is not quite as bad as represented by this specialist. In any case, however, Germany and Great Britain have an urgent interest to preserve their own layers of iron ore for an emergency and get as much as possible from abroad. But in Spain, as well as in Sweden, the idea seems to gain ground that this valuable mineral ought to be reserved for the future industrial development of their own nationals. It is to be feared that under the present circumstances, unless a brake is put on the output, the Spanish deposits will be exhausted after thirty-five years, and the Swedish ones within a century. It is therefore of great importance to work other layers as soon as possible. Fortunately, large and rich fields of iron ore have been discovered in Lapland on both sides of the polar circle, and in the southern parts of Morocco. As matters stand, it is easily explainable that the open door in Morocco, the free access to the iron-ore mines to be found there, is of vital importance for the future of German industry."

ARBITRATION SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA

AMERICA taught France the real principles of revolution and the lessons of liberty and the rights of man. The destruction of the Bastile was merely a sequel to the "Boston Tea Party." France became a republic because Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson had taught Frenchmen what a republic promised to the citizens of a great and generous people. So it is with the question of arbitration at this present moment. President Taft has boldly led the world in this matter, say the Parisian press, and applaud him in echoes of the London press utterances. But these expressions of approval come from regions farther west than London or Paris. Russia has now taken up the cry. Mr. Stolypin, Russia's strong man, has become an earnest advocate of arbitration instead of trial by steel and blood. In fact it was his organ, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which first broached the subject in Russia. This paper has proposed to complete the Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration Treaties by making a similar arrangement between Russia and Great Britain. This idea has been taken up by the *Russkoe Slovo* (Moscow), the most influential of all the provincial papers. The *Slovo* sees only one obstacle to the ratification of a treaty between Russia and the United States. That is the refusal of the Russian Government to grant passports to the American Jews. As "the British Empire, Russia, America, and France comprize more than half the population of the world," says the *Slovo*, "the blessings of peace would at once be secured for at

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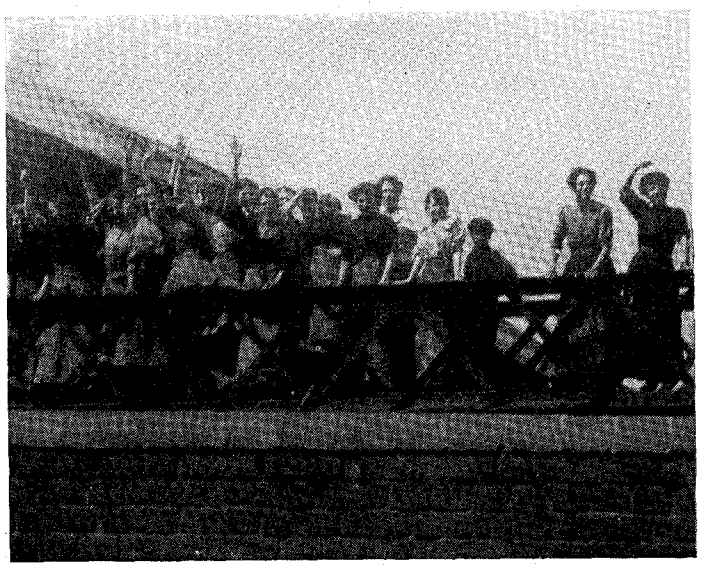
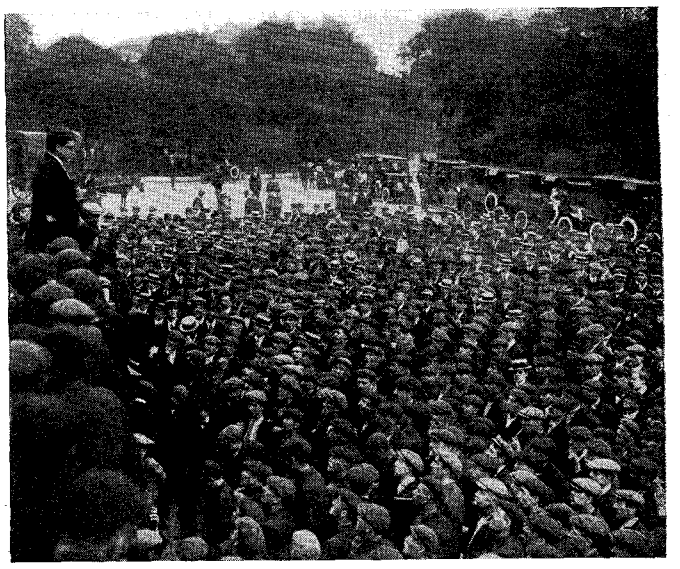


WOMEN CHEERING THE STRIKERS.



BEN TILLET ADDRESSING THE MEN.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The strike of the London dockers, a typical phase of labor disturbances at present upsetting England, threatens, by retarding traffic, to bring starvation into the city, and has already cut down American exports from London to one-fourth of their normal rate. Ben Tillet is the noted labor leader, the Jack Cade of the movement, and the rioting women almost rival the *pétroleuses* of the French Commune.

least half the nations of the earth." Unfortunately, as this paper reminds us, "the other half has to be considered." To quote further:

"Public opinion in England still believes in the permanency of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907. The conditions are, therefore, favorable for negotiating a treaty of eternal peace between the two countries. . . . Their interests nowhere conflict, but occasionally we note some friction in the Near East and in Manchuria. As things stand we have to rely upon the healing influence of time to show England that she is suffering from illusions about the Young Turks and to cure Russian diplomacy of extraneous influences. . . . A treaty of arbitration would bridge this interval, would take the edge off any differences, and would at once exert an auspicious influence upon the finances of the two countries. . . . Russia, secure from Japanese aggression, would not have to spend millions on her Far Eastern defenses. . . . Britain could redistribute her Indian forces."

The London *Times*, commenting on these utterances, remarks:

"The references to 'Japanese aggression' and Russia's attitude on the Jewish passport controversy point, it will be conceded, to weaknesses in the argument, but they do not materially affect the interesting tendency of Russian public opinion first noted by the *Novoye Vremya*."

IS BRITAIN'S GREED GOADING INDIA TO DRINK?

TWO SAVANTS agree that the Vedic fathers were not unfamiliar with spirituous liquors, and tho the Mohammedan courts rioted in alcohol, still India, as a whole, through the ages has preserved its title to be ranked as a paragon of abstinence from strong drink. It appears that this distinction is now being rapidly lost by Hindustan, not only because the Hindus, Mussulmans, and native Christians of the vast dependency, as soon as they graduate from schools and colleges, persist in following the wild example set before them by their Western brothers and sisters, but also because the British administration, which saddled China with the curse of opium, is inducing India to become a drinking nation in order to fill the State coffers. The charge is at any rate being made against England by the Hindu press, and there seems to be so much residue of truth in the statement that the sedition laws, which gag the Indian press, can not keep invective against the government's excise policy from constantly appearing in current literature.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, who is described by *The Tribune* (Lahore) as "an acknowledged authority on statistics," and "not an irresponsible politician," writing in *The Times of India* (Bombay), attributes the abnormal rise in the consumption of liquors "principally (to) the greed of the government to enrich its treasury by pushing drink traffic." He adds that there have been "quite a regiment of (government) resolutions of all sorts and degrees on the divers systems of pushing the drink traffic and raising revenue, farming, auctioning, contracting, and what not."

The British officials, as a matter of course, resent the implication involved in the above statement that the British Administration is guilty of intentionally foisting the drink traffic on India, but they are unable to controvert the figures quoted from their own publications that the revenue from fermented and alcoholic beverages has grown prodigiously in late years. Mr. Frederick Grubb emphasizes this in *The Indian Review* (Madras): "The outstanding fact is that the revenue derived from this source has more than quadrupled since 1875, and is still increasing."

In the province of the Punjab, which by no means is the most bibulous, the increase in the excise revenue during the last decade is shown in the following table:

EXCISE REVENUE

	Rupees.*
1900–1	2,601,184
1901–2	2,608,363
1902–3	2,675,242
1903–4	2,800,404
1904–5	3,162,955
1905–6	3,565,129
1906–7	3,989,919
1907–8	4,259,983

* A rupee = 32 cents.

In commenting on these figures, a correspondent of *The Tribune* (Lahore) points out that "during the last decade plague and malaria have been rife in the Punjab, and the census taken the other day reveals an actual decrease of population," factors which, taken in connection with the nearly doubling of excise revenue in ten years, discloses an "alarming increase."

The official explanation is that the increase in the revenue does not mean an actual increase in the consumption of liquor, for during the last quarter of a century the Government has reduced the liquor traffic to a taxed trade, and has brought down private and untaxed brewing to almost nil. In order to show how this statement is met by temperance reformers, we quote one of them, writing in *The Indian Review* (Madras):

"I took care not to draw the inference that intemperance has actually increased (fourfold) during that period (of thirty-six years, since 1875) in the same proportion (as the increase of

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revenue, *viz.*, fourfold); but I did say—and the statement was based upon the evidence of competent observers in many parts of the country as well as upon the (official) figures themselves—that there has been in recent years a serious spread of the drinking habit among a naturally abstemious population."

As to the abnormal spread of the drinking habit among the natives of India, there is absolutely no doubt. And, sad to relate, this change is not restricted to one stratum of the people. In regard to the military classes, we read in *The Tribune* (Lahore): "In a recent article in the press a distinguished Rajput declared that the virile qualities of his race were being sapped by this insidious evil."

Regarding the laborers, we may quote the President of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, who said, in addressing a meeting of that body: "During the recent inquiry of the 'Liquor Committee,' which held its sittings in Bombay, it was brought out in evidence that the mill-hands spent more money in liquor than on food or clothes."

This means, in Lord Morley's words, that in respect of the drink traffic, India is face to face with a "new, dire, and additional plague."

SAINT NIHAL SINGH ON AMERICAN MANNERS

"A STRANGER meets with impudent notice" in the United States, writes Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). Mr. Singh is perhaps the best known of Hindu journalists, both as a traveler, and a contributor to the London and other leading newspapers. By strangers he means Asiatics, for he mentions only his countrymen and Chinamen as likely "to be singled out and stared at." Some of his lively article reads almost like a string of new incidents in the experience of *Martin Chuzzlewit* and *Mark Tapley* on their way to Eden. When he landed in America on the Pacific Coast, "boys and girls in droves" followed him along the sidewalks, "yelling, screaming, and calling him all manner of names." As he was bearded, he was advised by these gamins "to get a shave." They insulted his oriental dignity and self-respect by greeting him with cries of "Skidoo!" and "23 for you!" If he had "fathomed the meaning of these phrases" he would have been "inexpressively dejected, harassed, and discomfited." He subsequently learned that the words meant "Get you gone." His indignation bursts forth as follows:

"Get ye gone! That was the welcome America gave me when I landed on the continent; but that was not the last of that kind of welcome that the people of the United States were to accord me during my extended sojourn in the land of the Stars and Stripes. The very first impression I formed of America was its rudeness to strangers of different appearance from the citizens of the land. The very first conclusion I arrived at in the United States was the fact that I would have to put up with a great deal of impertinent notice. It was providential that the very first day of my arrival on the continent, I registered a vow not to permit myself to be tormented by the ungentlemanly, and lo! the ungentlewomanly attention paid to my brown visage and raven-black hair: for had I allowed myself to be discomfited by American rudeness, I certainly would have seen the inside of a lunatic asylum within the first six months of my residence in the United States."

It is difficult to realize the places which this eminent journalist traveled through in our country, when "a woman" mistook his turban for a surgical bandage and asked him, "What kind of accident did you have?" On another occasion he says: "An oldish American woman brought a wet towel and began to rub my forehead with it as hard as she could" in order "to rub off the brownish-black stain" on his face, she said. Undoubtedly he may well have been irritated by the "daring of the American women." He is struck with "the nonchalant manner of the American woman and eke of the man." Male nonchalance he illustrates as follows:

"This spirit of nonchalance in the American is so well cultivated that you can not rebuff it. At least, such has been my experience. More than anything else, you can not whip an American at argument so that he will stay whipt. He never acknowledges his defeat, and the minute you get off his breast he rises, forgets his bruises, and begins to charge you once again, trying to down you if he can. Many a time this conclusion has forced itself on me until now it has become part of my working philosophy in America."

The newspaper editors he met were very inquisitive about his age, and so were the fashionable ladies he met. His appearance piqued the curiosity of all, and he writes:

"If it is a society leader, a woman with money and power (whatever that word may mean), she asks you this question more politely and she repeats her query less bruskly; but the insistence is there, the same quality, the same quantity of insistence. The young woman will say, for instance: 'So you have been away from home for . . . years?' and you will say: 'Yes.' She will talk for an hour about what you saw in foreign lands, and then will come the query: 'And how old were you when you left home?' When she has the answers to her two questions, your age is just a matter of simple arithmetic. If you somewhat hesitate to state just how old you are, you will be condescendingly told: 'My question may sound impolite, but we are interested (this word is drawled out, in-ter-est-ed) in *you*.' Funny interest, you may say to yourself, that hinges on one's age: but you can not put off your friend by any adventitious means. She wants to know—she has made up her mind to know—she will know—and the best course you can adopt is to let her know. Otherwise there is a divorce between you and your peace of mind. I once tested the ingenuity of a woman friend as to her ability to find opportunities and ways to pick out of me just how old I was. She asked me a half dozen times, not once putting to me a direct question. A half dozen different ages I gave her, and each time she laughed."

He relates many incidents which show how Americans despise Orientals, and writes:

"As to the Asiatic, his head is filled with mashed potatoes instead of brains. The orthodox American regards the Oriental as a huge joke. All kinds of fun are had at his expense. I remember the case of a young Chinese, a very bright fellow, who came to the United States some time ago to study political economy. He spoke English imperfectly, and, as is the case with most Chinamen, he would say 'l' where he ought to say 'r.' Consequently he would call 'rice,' 'lice,' and 'Mr. Lice' was the name by which he became popularly known. A young American boarding in the same family as did the Chinaman, taught the Celestial to drink his tea with a tablespoon, to eat his pie with a knife, . . . eat his soup with a fork, and other ludicrous things, telling him that they were essentially high-bred table manners in America. I had the painful experience of seeing the Chinaman make a fool of himself at an important function. Every one present enjoyed the joke, except the Celestial, who was utterly oblivious of the fun that was being had at his expense."

He throws up his hands in horror and indignation, and can not understand that an American citizen, who reveres the top hat and Prince Albert coat, is amazed at the spectacle of a swarthy and turbaned Asiatic stalking with dignity through a Californian thoroughfare. It is no wonder, therefore, that he is struck with doubt as to our civilization, and exclaims:

"'Are such things possible in civilized America?' was the only comment John Chinaman made when he found out how he had been fooled. 'Yes,' said I, 'they are possible in half-civilized America. The country is young: it has much to learn. Refinement one could not expect to look for in men and women whose parents were backwoods people, cut off from communication with the world, engaged in rudimentary farming in a fierce struggle with Nature; and who, themselves, have no time for anything else save chasing madly after the almighty dollar. When Americans have a little leisure and some inclination to be introspective, they doubtless will outgrow their burly manners, but not before.' This is a simple proposition and constitutes more than ample excuse for American rudeness to strangers."

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THE DOCTOR WILEYS OF ANTIQUITY

PURE-FOOD regulations and bonded warehouses were known thousands of years ago, and the ancients of Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Rome had their Doctor Wileys, even as we of the twentieth century have ours, according to Dr. Edward Gudeman, who read a paper on the subject before a recent convention of flavoring-extract manufacturers. After noting that in the tomb of King Amenophis II., of Egypt, jars of apparently fresh honey had been found, he goes on to say, according to an abstract printed in *The American Grocer* (New York):

"Prof. George A. Reisner of Harvard University discovered in the excavations made in Palestine, the first and earliest specimens of Hebrew writing, dating back to 850 B.C. These writings were on tablets, labels on wine and oil jars. The small bits of pottery on which the descriptions were written were a different kind of pottery than the jars, and evidently were intended to be attached to the necks of the jars, just as we do to-day with seals and tags. These labels mention the year in which the wine was laid down in the cellars of the palace storehouse, and give the name of the vineyard from which the wine came. This is a custom of to-day. The labels on the oil jars stated 'A jar of pure oil,' mentioning the district from which the oil came. No different from the custom of to-day. This simply shows that pure food labels and bonded warehouses were known about 2,700 years before even Dr. Wiley discovered them. Some 250 years ago the Italian poet, physician and chemist, Francesco Redi, of Florence, made some quantitative food examinations. Not having a balance weighing to within 1-100,000 of an ounce, as we have to-day, he overcame the errors of inaccurate weighing by using 100 pounds of substance for each determination. In this way he found pepper to contain 5.1 per cent. of ash and ginger to contain 5.2 per cent. ash. He went a step further and leached out these ashes and determined the amounts of soluble and insoluble ashes. We do the same thing to-day and our results are not any more accurate than those of Redi, whose figures of 250 years ago showed pepper and ginger to meet to-day's requirements.

"About the same time Robert Boyle determined the ash in some 40 different vegetables, also determining the specific gravity of the soluble substances, the extracts, and used his determinations for judging the purity of the products, their freedom from adulteration. In 1740 Francis Bacon published his tables of specific gravities, and in 1784 Vanden Sande published his results on the 'sophistication of wines.'

"The invention of the microscope about the eighteenth century enabled Antony van Leeuwenhock to discover caffeïn and theïn, the active principles of coffee and tea, and in an actual extract of pepper he also discovered its active principle, piperin. Leeuwenhock can be designated as the first real food chemist. . . . . .

"Archimedes was perhaps our first commercial chemist. He assayed metals and used for his method the change in specific gravity of alloys as compared with the specific gravity of the pure metals. He was really up with modern times, using volumetric methods, measuring the water displaced by the metal as compared with the water displaced by same weight of its alloy. Pliny tells us of the frauds practised by the bakers of Naples, who mixt a white earth with the flour and he also tells us that even the rich of Rome were unable to obtain the natural unadulterated wines of Falerno. The city of Athens had its special wine inspector. . . . . .

"The gilds in England took notice of food adulteration and among the many special ordinances were some enforced by the Pepperers Gild on condiments and spices. Spices, condiments, and aromatic substances coming from the Indias and Arabia were of high value and this no doubt accounts why so many ordinances and regulations refer to them."

In France, the writer goes on to say, a statute of 1292 forbids the adulteration of beer. Sampling from the original package was recognized as early as 1371 when a decree of the Provost of Paris compels tavern-keepers to permit a purchaser of wine to see it drawn from the original cask. An ordinance of 1330 forbids the mixing of wines and the giving of a false name or false age to wine, which is precisely our requirement to-day. We read further:

"In Nuremberg everything was officially inspected and the penalties were such that records of second offenses do not exist. In 1444 one man was burned alive, using as the fuel his adulterated saffron. To make the non-adulteration of saffron more effective, the following year two men and one woman were buried alive with their adulterated products. Whether this was 'making the punishment fit the crime' may be questioned, but it certainly attained the desired object of preventing a second offense by the parties involved. In Augsburg offending bakers, short weight or impure flour, were put into a casket, hung on a long pole and ducked into a muddy pool. No special attempt was made to have the mud especially soft, and the final result was generally fatal; at least no record shows that any baker was punished a second time. When in doubt as to the exact person guilty of the offense, the whole family, including employees, were ducked. At Bierberich on the Rhine in 1482 a suspected falsifier of wine was made to drink six quarts of his own wine, and as he died from the effects, the adulteration was considered proven. The time limit of the drinking was a very short one, from the meager description of the proceedings I would judge not much over a minute or two.

"In many other localities during the Middle Ages, adulteration of foods or drugs was punished with mutilation and capital punishment for second offenses, but generally first punishment was of such a character that death ensued in most cases.

"In fact, adulteration by the lower or working classes was considered a greater offense than highway robbery or murder, indulged in by the nobility."

ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS INHERITED

EVERY SCIENCE has its age-long controversy—its classic question that divides all its devotees into hostile camps. In philosophy, the freedom of the will is such a question; in biology, the inheritance of acquired characteristics is another. Lamarck's theory of evolution depended on the gradual modification of living creatures by their environment, this modification being transmitted from one generation to another. On the Darwinian theory such transmission is no more possible than it would be for a man who had lost his leg in an accident, to have a family of legless children. Most modern biologists adhere to this view. Experiments made in Vienna to show the possibility of altering the habits of animals and then of transmitting these altered habits by heredity, are consequently of great interest. We translate from an account published in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 6). Says this paper:

"At the biological station of the Prater, established in 1905 under the direction of Hans Przibram at Vienna, there are studied practically, by means of long-continued experiments often kept up on several generations of animals, the general problems of biology. The establishment has aquaria of fresh and of salt water, terraria, kennels, aviaries, greenhouses, special installations to study the action of physical agents, etc.

"Here Paul Kammerer has proved that the maintenance of a lizard, the *Lacerta vivipara*, during several generations in a medium of abnormally high temperature (77°–86° F.), transforms the viviparous lizard into an animal that lays eggs with shells. Now the property thus acquired becomes hereditary; it is transmitted to descendants for several generations, even if they are put back into normal conditions of temperature.

"We must remember that the viviparous lizard, which inhabits a large part of Europe and the dunes of the north of France, and which seeks damp meadows, may be characterized as an arctic-alpine animal; no other scaly reptile lives so far north, none lives as this does, in the immediate neighborhood of perpetual snow. Its status as a glacial animal explains its viviparity up to a certain point; the embryotic development is evidently better

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assured in the mother's body than when the eggs are exposed to the vicissitudes of exterior cold.

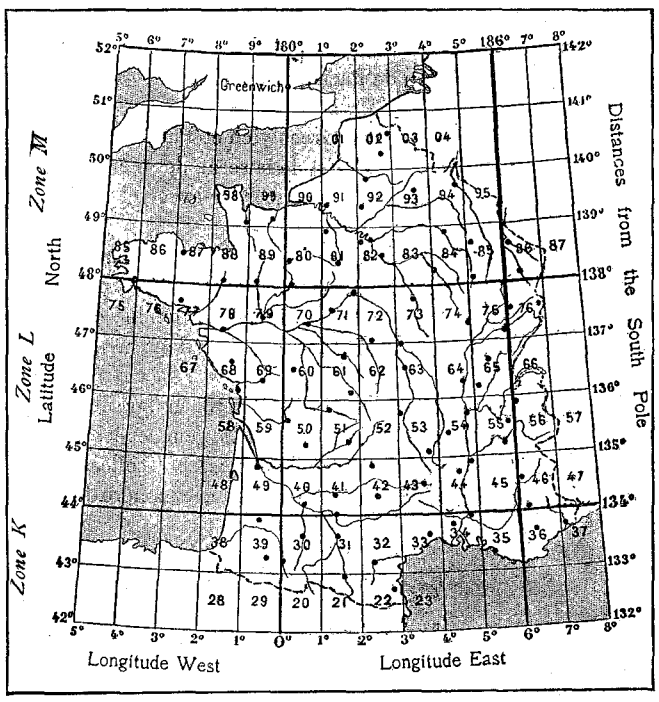
"Kammerer has shown that a similar phenomenon takes place with *Lacerta serpa*. The same author, with other species of lizards and by the prolonged action of abnormally high or low temperatures, has succeeded in bringing about modifications of coloration which he has demonstrated to be hereditarily transmissible.

"Mr. F. Megusar has also experimented with several generations of field crickets in which modifications of wing-forms, of skin-coloration, etc., are transmitted to descendants.

"It is well known how great a controversy there has been over the possibility of the hereditary transmission of acquired characteristics. Partizans and opponents of transformism will not fail either to make use of the facts investigated at the Prater station, or to criticize their value."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MAP FOR BIRDMEN

BIRDMEN SHOULD be able to get a "bird's-eye view" of the region over which they are passing. Birds are said to recognize landmarks and steer their course accordingly, but in their migrations they follow yearly the same route. Birdmen must be prepared to find their way over unfamiliar country, and to this end uniform maps and a corresponding system of signposts or labels is required. We have already published in these pages some of the proposals to this end made in France, and we now translate from an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 24) by Charles Lallemand a definite plan for an aeronautic map and corresponding signs, adopted by the permanent Commission on Aerial Navigation, appointed by the Ministry of Public Works in that country. We read:



AN AERONAUTIC MAP OF FRANCE.

On the scale of 1 : 200,000. Sheets of the international millionth map are shown by the heavy lines. The numbers of the corresponding strips and the letters of the zones are indicated in the margins. The number of each sheet is a combination of the unit figures of the latitude and longitude. Black dots indicate the most important places on each sheet.

"An aeronautic map should portray only the characteristic details of the region, such as railroads, large roads, canals, brooks and rivers, lakes, forests, masses of growing crops, large places with the exterior contour and their principal streets, large isolated factories, belfries, high towers, and, in general, all buildings that might attract the attention of the pilot from a distance by their form, size, color, or situation; quarries, dense thickets, irrigation ditches or drains, electric transmission lines running across country, and, in general, all objects capable of hindering the aviator in alighting; and finally gazometers, aerodromes, and hangars that might serve as places of refuge, or furnish aid.

"The unanimous advice of those interested indicates the scale of one to 200,000 as the most convenient. There are already many maps on this scale in divers countries, . . . but they answer the special needs of aviators imperfectly, and a new map is necessary. . . . . .

"The commission has decided that the future map shall be in some sort the medium of exchange of the international millionth-scale map of the world. . . . . .

"This map will serve as a chart of assemblage for the future aeronautic map; it will be utilized also to draw up the plans for long-distance flights. . . . . .

"Each one of the sheets of the aeronautic map will be designated in the first place by the name of its most important town and also by the latitude and longitude of its southwest angle. . . . . .

"By request of the commission, and as a preliminary trial, the Aero-Club of France has resolved to prepare for the region of the next great maneuvers three specimen sheets of a provisional map, made on these principles. They will be submitted for the approval of the aviators, and the final type will benefit by the suggestions thus received.

"Aeronautic sign-posts should indicate to the aviator the approximate longitude and latitude of the place over which he is sailing.

"The type adopted by the commission, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Estienne, consists of a half-rectangle, reproducing on any sufficient scale the enlarged image of the boundary of a half-sheet of the aeronautic map in which the sign is situated. The sides are shown by heavy lines, whereas the cut boundary is presented by a fine line, so that an upper half-sheet may be distinguished from a lower one.

"In this figure a large black spot marks the relative position of the site within the boundaries of the sheet.

"The half-rectangle is properly placed on the ground; its short sides are parallel to the meridian and show the north-south direction. Against the west side, with its top northward, is a large figure—the unit figure of the degrees of latitude of the sign; at the right, similarly placed, is the corresponding figure for the longitude.

"The combination of the two figures forms a number easy to remember—that of the corresponding sheet of the aeronautic map, and it is reproduced in its proper place on the map."

Of course, as the numbers are unit figures only, they will be duplicated in other parts of the map, but the writer maintains that there is practically no danger of confusion from this source. For instance, in the whole extent of continental France only the sheets of the extreme end of Brittany and those of the Vosges region bear the same numbers. Again, the nearest points with the same numbers as Pau are in Algeria, in England, or near Hamburg or Belgrade. It is hardly likely that an aviator would not know in which of these regions he was flying. Says Mr. Lallemand, in closing:

"If, as we may hope, the example set by France in the creation of a map and of aeronautic sign-posts is followed abroad, an international agreement will become necessary to fix definitely the conventional signs of the map, and in general, all the details of application of the system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE'S MEAT; ANOTHER'S POISON—The death of a convict aged thirty-six, after a meal of lettuce, bread-and-butter, and cocoa, draws attention to the fact, says *The Hospital* (London, July 22), that every year a considerable number of people die in whom after death no cause for death can be found. The writer goes on:

"In this particular case the brief notice in the daily paper does not mention what symptoms were present during life. It is simply stated that the doctors who made the post-mortem examination were unable to state the cause of death. Altho deaths due to food-poisoning are generally preceded by symptoms referable to disturbance of the alimentary canal, a certain number of cases are met with in the post-mortem room in which

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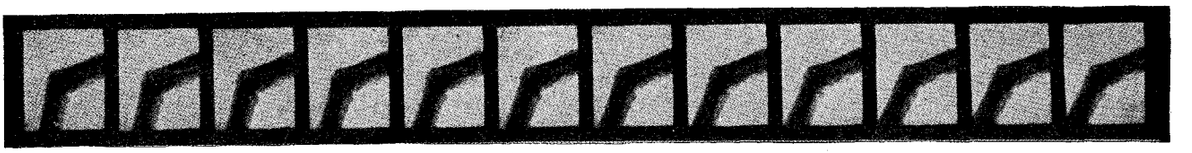
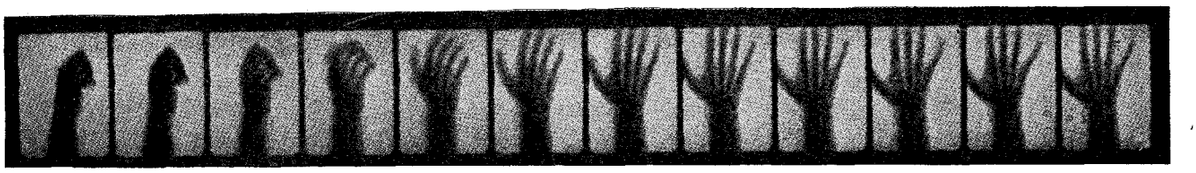


LEG BONES OF A MONKEY.



THE HUMAN HAND.

MOVING PICTURES TAKEN WITH THE *X*-RAYS.

rapid death has occurred, but where such symptoms as vomiting or diarrhea have been absent. Isolated cases of this character, as a rule, can not be definitely traced to any article of diet, yet, in the absence of any discoverable cause of death, it is most reasonable to suppose that the fatal event has resulted from the entrance of some virulent microorganism associated with food. How many deaths there may be of this nature throughout the country during the year is perhaps scarcely realized. Where there is no post-mortem examination the medical attendant, tho probably puzzled, fills in the death certificate according to his own conviction. The experience of the post-mortem room, however, shows that were examinations after death universal, altho these cases of death of obscure nature can not be described as numerous, there must be a considerable number every year throughout the country."

MOVING X-RAY PICTURES

SO LONG as we are able to take radiographs and moving pictures, it would seem not to be difficult to combine them and have a moving radiograph—an *x*-ray picture, for instance, of the bones of a moving arm or hand. The difficulty is, however, that a radiograph is not a photograph, and that the *x*-rays do not behave in all respects like ordinary light. It is necessary, therefore, to vary the ordinary processes, and this has not been done with complete success until very recently altho, as we are told by R. Villers in an article on "The Cinematograph and the *X*-Rays," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, July 18), the idea is as old as the beginnings of radiography. We read:

"Since the *x*-rays act on a photographic plate, the first idea that presents itself to the mind is to receive them on the cinematograph film after their passage through the opaque body whose interior it is desired to photograph. But we must not forget that the *x*-rays are not refracted; it is thus impossible to concentrate them with a lens and we are obliged, in this process, to use films exactly the size of the object to be photographed. This is possible with small creatures like frogs or mice, but we are soon brought to a standstill by the mechanical impossibility of imparting motion, at the rate of sixteen photographs per second, to a film of considerable dimensions.

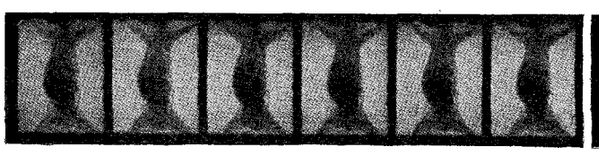
"The *x*-rays have the property of rendering certain substances fluorescent . . . [and] the rays emitted by a fluorescent substance acted upon by *x*-rays are of quite different nature from the exciting rays that produced them; they are rays of ordinary light; a lens refracts them. . . . Here is the solution; a cinematographic picture is made of the images formed on a fluorescent screen as would be done with an ordinary moving object."

The light given off by ordinary fluorescent substances is greenish, and poorly adapted for taking rapid-exposure pictures, but it has been found that tungstate of lime gives off rays, which altho faint to the human eye are rich in the chemical radiation that counts where photography is concerned. Thus the apparatus with which Messrs. Comandon and Lemon have successfully taken moving *x*-ray pictures has three parts: the device for producing the Roentgen radiation; the fluorescent screen covered with tungstate of lime, and the cinematographic apparatus with its object lenses of special form made of pure quartz. The accompanying pictures give an idea of how well this machinery has worked. The writer quotes the inventors as saying, in conclusion:

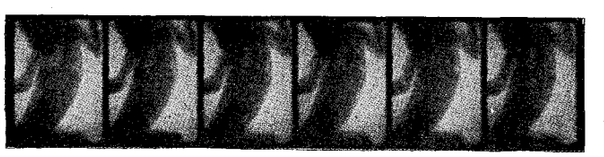
"We have now scarcely passed the period of experimentation and material organization. The field of physiological and anatomo-pathological investigation is open; here resides the interest of cineradiography and toward this our efforts should be directed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WIRELESS CONTROL OF ELECTRIC MOTORS—Some remarkable experiments with wireless electricity in Nuremberg, Germany, made by a local science teacher, Christopher Wirth, are reported in the technical papers from that city. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago):

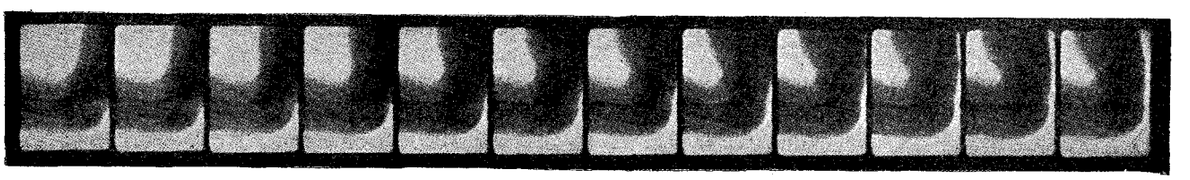
"His first experiments took place in a building where the inventor went into a room surrounded by thick walls, and passed



DIGESTION IN A GUINEA-PIG.



INTERNAL MOVEMENTS OF A GUINEA-PIG.



ELBOW OF A MONKEY.

SOME *X*-RAY CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

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electric waves through the wall, exploding miniature mines on the other side in the order selected by his visitors. He also fired off a revolver and started and stopt an electric motor and a steam engine by the same means. The demonstrations were performed in the presence of a special committee of the German Navy League, who afterward accompanied Herr Wirth to the Wannsee Lake, near Berlin, where he navigated a specially made boat from the land, steering it in all directions without visible connection, fired off guns which were on board, and exploded sunken and floating mines in the water. The unmanned motor-boat was then steered through a labyrinth of small boats, the gear was reversed, and she returned to her original position. Bengal lights and fireworks were also ignited by wireless waves, and only in the order desired. The wave currents were transmitted and received through antennæ in a very similar manner to that used in connection with receivers and transmitters in wireless telegraphy. The inventor has also applied his apparatus to balloons and flying-machines. Thus an aeroplane with electric motor can be steered from land in all directions and can be made to drop bombs when required. A somewhat similar invention was recently reported from New York, where Mark Anthony, a well-known electrical engineer, offered his device to the United States Government for $125,000. The offer was declined, and it is now under the consideration of the French Government."

SHALL WE REFORM THE DOCTORS?

THE SCHEMES for government insurance against illness, to whose general principles both British political parties are more or less committed, may result ultimately, some medical writers think, in placing the whole medical service in the hands of the State. There is a "trend toward communistic medicine," as an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, June) puts it. He offers in evidence a somewhat bold proposition, put forward in a remarkable book entitled "The Dawn of the Health Age," by Dr. Benjamin Moore, of the biochemical department of the University of Liverpool (Liverpool, 1911). Dr. Moore is convinced that the present system of medical service should be entirely remodeled in the interests of the community. We wastefully and futilely "tinker with the diseased individual," instead of eradicating disease itself by organized effort. A vast amount of economic waste results from our present methods. Tuberculosis costs Great Britain $80,000,000 a year, and yet it could be eradicated in ten years with a far less annual expenditure, properly handled and directed. We quote at first from a series of editorial paragraphs in *American Medicine* (New York, June). Says this paper:

"The remedy proposed by Dr. Moore is a complete abandonment of the present methods of combating disease, the fundamental condition of reform being, according to him, a radical and complete change in the whole aspect and outlook of the government, the public, the private medical practitioner, and the public health officer. It contemplates no extension or amplification of the present systems or any branches of them, but a new system including the organic coordination of all the various forces now engaged in the warfare on disease. He proposes the formation and equipment of a national health service on a government basis, under a minister of public health with cabinet rank, to be parallel in all important points with the government medical services of the army and navy and supported, like them, by a general tax, so that medical treatment shall be free, like education, and like education also, compulsory. He is sanguine enough to believe that ten years of such a régime would practically rid the community of all need (outside of accidents and a small residuum of individual disease) for practitioners as healers, and would allow the national medical officers to devote practically all their time and energies to their proper functions, *viz.*, the education of the public in personal hygiene and sanitation, the enforcement of a sanitary environment, and of measures for the abolition of infectious diseases. There would be work enough in this direction alone, he maintains, too, for all the 32,000 medical men on the British register, whose labors he considers at present almost wasted because they are misdirected, owing to the present methods of attacking disease, which are 'medieval in their antiquity and ignorance.'

"The cost of this revolution would be borne by a unified system of state insurance against sickness, with contributions from the workman, the employer, and the state. He adduces figures to show that the sum now annually spent by individuals and the state on medical fees, sanitary officials, antituberculosis measures, etc., and lost through loss of wages, provision for the unfortunate, and other economic drains, would suffice by merely a change of method in collection. Then the sums that would be paid to the government as a tax instead of as expenses now borne by individuals, would so amply provide a fair average income for each of the existing practitioners, that there would really be no new national expenditure entailed."

A reviewer in *Nature* (London, June 22) thinks Dr. Moore's book is "remarkable and noteworthy, powerfully written, and very convincing on most of the points raised." This paper, however, tho scientific, is not medical. The medical men are not so sure about it. The reviewer in *American Medicine* says:

"It seems a pity to throw cold water on so pretty a scheme, but we feel impelled to point out, first, as regards the adhesion of the profession, that we do not believe that the men who are financially doing well under the existing system, a large portion of which, at any rate, must be the best type of doctors whose adhesion it would be desirable to secure, would be willing to throw aside their present vantage for a much lesser income than they are at present making; that many would regard the prospect of being able to be ordered about from place to place as a drawback, rather than an advantage; and that professional jealousy is by no means unknown in the existing services. On behalf of the probable public attitude, it is well to recollect the existing opposition on the part of very many not only to vaccination, the use of antitoxin, and hospital treatment, especially to quarantine or removal to hospital for infectious disease, the extent to which the purely personal element enters into the question in the treatment of the sick, etc. Other objections might be raised, but these are sufficient for the present; meanwhile we admit that we think the more widely this book is read the better, for the subject is clearly in the air. It behooves wise men, therefore, and particularly wise doctors, to face a problem that is knocking at the door."

HOW FISH BALANCE THEMSELVES

A FISH KEEPS its balance very much as a bicycle-rider keeps his. In both cases, if the fish or the rider ceases to exert himself, over he goes. This appears clearly from experiments made in France, which show that the turning of a fish with its belly upward after death is not because of the departure of life, with its attendant chemical changes; for the same thing happens when the fish is momentarily stunned, as by electric shock. When he recovers, he flicks his tail and is right-side up in a jiffy, just as the dismounted cyclist, when he comes to his senses, mounts at once and is off again. Says a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris, June 24):

"Messrs. Alliaud and Vles have experimented in the Roscoff laboratory to ascertain whether the normal position of a fish in the water is the result of static or of dynamic equilibrium; that is to say, whether the fish behaves like a well-ballasted ship or whether it is in a situation somewhat comparable to that of a man on a bicycle, keeping himself in an unstable position by means of continued muscular exertion.

"It is well known that dead fish float belly upward; but this fact would be a sufficient argument in favor of the second hypothesis only in case the observation were made on a fish immediately after sudden death. New elements, such as the formation of intestinal gases, might intervene at the end of a longer or shorter time after death and completely alter the conditions of equilibrium.

"To study the phenomenon, the authors gave electric shocks to fish in the water by means of a current of such strength that there was immediate paralysis, without causing death, and that on breaking the circuit the fish could return more or less quickly to its normal state.

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"The results obtained were as follows:

"On closing the circuit, the fish turned suddenly through 180° about its longitudinal axis, and remained stretched out, belly upward, rigid, as long as the current passed. Sometimes it descended very slowly toward the bottom, its density being very slightly greater than that of water.

"At the moment of breaking the current, if it has been properly adjusted, the fish resumes at once, with a stroke of his tail, his normal position.

"The same phenomena take place if the swimming-bladder be filled with water or if precautions are taken to keep its gaseous volume constant in case of sudden dilatation.

"It seems difficult, then, to object that electric shock could produce sudden perturbatory effects on certain organs susceptible of influencing the fish's equilibrium. And it would appear to be proved that it is necessary that the fish should exert constant muscular effort to maintain itself in its normal position."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATURE'S DULLEST ELEMENT MADE ACTIVE

NITROGEN, one of the components of the air we breathe, has long been noted as the most inactive of chemical elements. With most of them it has refused to unite directly under any circumstances. This lack of attraction toward other elements has made its compounds valuable as explosives, since a jar will generally separate the components. Hence we have the anomaly of the most inactive element an almost invariable component of the most violent explosives. Now, however, R. J. Strutt, an English physicist, has produced, by means of the electric discharge, a chemically active modification of nitrogen that has many interesting properties. This new variety of nitrogen gives off a characteristic glow which persists after the cessation of the electric discharge that produces it. Says *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, July) in a notice of Mr. Strutt's discovery:

"The glowing nitrogen has remarkable chemical properties. When it is pumped over a small pellet of phosphorus a violent reaction occurs, red phosphorus is formed, and the yellow glow is quenched. At the same time about one-half of one per cent. of the gas is absorbed. This is a measure of the proportion of active nitrogen present in the whole stream and it is of the same order of magnitude as the percentage of oxygen converted in an ozonizer. When the discharge tube is closed at both ends and the afterglow is allowed to diffuse until it meets the phosphorus vapor the same reaction takes place. . . . The fact that nitrogen and phosphorus can combine under these conditions was not known before.

"The glowing nitrogen also exhibits remarkable phenomena when led over iodine. Its normal yellow glow is replaced by a light blue flame at the place where it mingles with the iodine vapor. A slight rise of temperature is observed in this region. . . . . .

"Antimony, carbon, and selenium had no effect on the glow of the nitrogen. Hydrogen simply diluted the glow, while oxygen extinguished it. Arsenic and sulfur gave reactions which were not very striking.

"Perhaps the most important discovery recorded in the paper is the fact that glowing nitrogen reacts quite vigorously with many metals and metallic compounds, and simultaneously gives rise to the characteristic spectra of the metals involved.

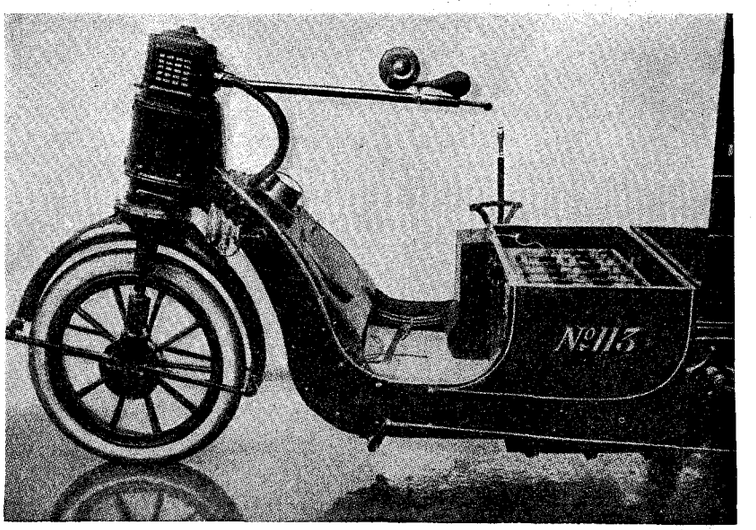
"As Strutt remarks: 'It opens up a new field of experiment to be able to produce metallic spectra in a vessel at so low an average temperature, and in the absence of an electric field.' . . . It was also shown that none of the phenomena is due to the presence of ions in the glowing nitrogen, but only to the uncharged, 'active' nitrogen."

This "active" or "glowing" form of nitrogen seems to be related to ordinary nitrogen somewhat as ozone is to ordinary oxygen. Ozone, it will be remembered, is produced from oxygen in precisely the same way, namely, by passing an electric discharge through the gas.

AN ELECTRIC TRICYCLE

ONE OF THE needs of city traffic is a small, light motor-vehicle, easy to handle, noiseless, and not too costly. Such a vehicle is needed especially for the delivery service of department stores, and for the general transportation of small parcels, but use could also be made of it by passengers. At present, there seems to be nothing between the large automobile and the motor-cycle, neither of which fills this particular bill. According to Jacques Boyer, who describes in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 8) a new French make of electric tricycle, this vehicle goes further toward supplying the need that has been sketched above than anything else hitherto devised. It is intended for parcel delivery, but is also made to carry passengers, and altho its price is not low, this may conceivably be remedied in the future. Writes Mr. Boyer:

"The gasoline automobile is replacing, little by little, the horse-drawn vehicle, both for touring and for industrial transportation. But the municipal authorities and the public are demanding of constructors a light, noiseless vehicle, without odor, and offering the maximum of safety for pedestrians, even in the most crowded streets of large cities. From this point of view, electricity would seem to solve the problem sooner or later. . . . . .



THE NEW ELECTRIC TRICYCLE,
With motor over the front wheel and battery under the seat.

"Hitherto, electric vehicles of all kinds present the massive appearance of gasoline automobiles built to run over the worst of roads. Owing to their considerable dead weight, they necessitate great expenditure for tires and for running, as well as great dimensions. The Beff tricycle strives to remedy these inconveniences. Its originality consists especially in the devices used to control the steering-wheel in front.

"In similar automobile tricycles the mounting of the motor presents serious difficulties; it is placed on the forward fork of the frame, but, as might be foreseen, this disposition makes necessary complicated and inelegant arrangements, besides taking up too much space, weighting the vehicle injuriously, and complicating its control.

"As shown in the picture, the motor of the Beff tricycle is placed over the front wheel. The 22 elements of 2.2 volts, which compose the battery, of a capacity of 150 to 160 ampere-hours, are hidden under the driver's seat. This battery costs 70 cents to charge, and is good for a trip of 30 to 45 miles at a speed of 9 to 11 miles an hour, a speed sufficient for a vehicle intended for city service."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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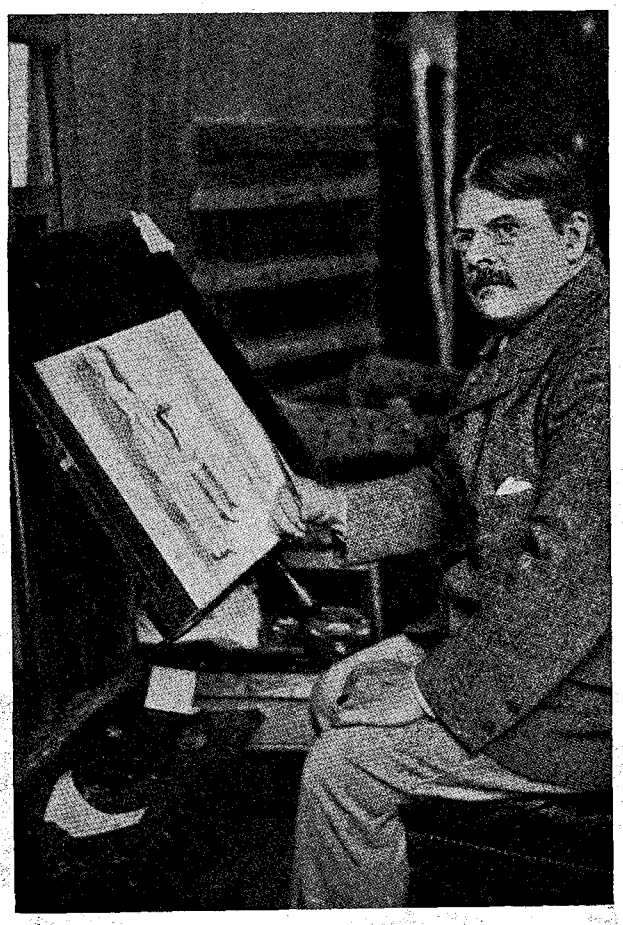
LETTERS AND ART

MR. ABBEY'S AMERICANISM

AMERICA is sometimes hard put to it to explain to the world why her men of genius, particularly her painters, prefer to live away from her shores. To do this and save her self-complaisance is the difficult thing. Wild horses, it seemed, couldn't bring Whistler back to our land, even for a visit. With Edwin A. Abbey, so lately lost to the world, the



LAST PORTRAIT OF MR. ABBEY,
Seated in his studio before his drawing-board.

explanation is simpler, tho the London *Graphic* puts it upon the plain basis that "Mr. Abbey's sympathies lay almost entirely with the older civilization of Europe, and with England in particular." That, of course, is only a one-sided view. All the memoirs published since his death draw attention to the fact that he went to England to get the proper "atmosphere" for the series of drawings of Herrick's poems which a leading American house commissioned him to do. When these were finished, the step was easy to others and to the long series that illustrate Shakespeare's plays. "The responsiveness of his mind to literary influences," points out the art editor of the New York *Times*, "was indeed the very essence of his inspiration." With the further elucidation:

"It is not difficult for those who knew the meager resources of America at the time of his beginning to understand how, starting a young man, to acquire local color for his illustrations of Herrick's 'Hesperides,' he should have found the whole English country so enriched by the suggestions and impressions gained from literature; how, meeting them with American sensitiveness to these reflected images, he should have been bewitched by an atmosphere charged with history and romance; how he should have been unable to break the spell and should finally have joined the little group of Americans to whom we commonly refer as exiles and who have contributed a very special and valuable element to our art and our letters, and also to our patriotism, embodying as they do the perceptiveness and sensibility which are national traits in danger of being forgotten by the patriots who stay at home and see only in such drawings as Abbey's what England means to an ardent American intelligence. The generation to which Abbey belonged includes Sargent and Dewing and Tryon and Dewey and Abbott Thayer, and is distinguished, so far as any trait common to these artists and others of their particular group reveals itself, by an extreme respect for intellectual labor. Whether they interrogate the natural world, or men and women, or books and the scenes of history and drama, they fulfil their tasks with an intellectual conscience that gives their work in each instance significance and depth."

Nearly all his work was done *for* America; and if any further proof of his patriotism were needed it will be found in the work upon which his last days were concentrated. This work is not only American in theme and destination, but it represents an expense of labor undertaken at his own initiative, beyond what the commissioners were willing to pay for. This work for the new Pennsylvania State Capitol is described in a recent London letter to the New York *Tribune* by Mr. I. N. Ford. We read:

"When the legislators face the Speaker they will see above the rostrum an allegory of the rise and triumph of the Commonwealth; to left and right will be panels illustrating 'Penn's Treaty with the Indians' and 'The Signing of the Declaration,' and above their heads will be a circular ceiling portraying the 'Flight of the Hours.' All these works, except 'The Signing of the Declaration,' are in the big studio, and they are splendid examples of the modern art of decoration.

"The largest painting symbolizes the 'Apotheosis of Pennsylvania.' Two gray columns with gilded capitals carry the spectator's eyes toward the sumptuous temple, where the 'Genius of State' is enthroned behind laurel under the majestic dome of blue and white sky. Around the temple are grouped the worthies who have helped to shape the destinies of the Commonwealth and to crown it with honor. Within closest reach are explorers and pioneers, such as Sir Walter Raleigh, the first great Englishman to organize colonial settlements and to point out the future of a world-conquering race; Hudson, who looked in at Delaware Bay before anchoring off Manhattan Island; sturdy Peter Minuit, who sailed from Gothenberg under the auspices of Oxenstierna and left the Swedish flag over a fort above the headwaters of the Chesapeake, and the typical Scotch-Irish scout with a gun who forced his way westward along Indian trails. Mr. Abbey indicates religious impulses and vagaries as well as racial origins. Pennsylvania was a refuge not only for thrifty Quakers, but also for victims of persecution from many lands, and they are represented by a group of dark fantastic figures like the 'Woman of the Wilderness.'

"From mixture of races and religions the allegory passes in the second line of worthies from ships in stocks to soldiers of the Revolution, signers of the Declaration, and men of action, philosophy, and science. Fiery Anthony Wayne stands out with naked sword among the tattered Continentals; near by is cautious John Dickinson, who fumbled over the Declaration, but rendered eminent service to the constitutional movement; dignified Thomas MacKean, one of the historic signers and a famous jurist, is further on, with Bishop White, the first prelate, and Muhlenberg, the German Lutheran pastor, who stript off his gown and put on a uniform when the Revolution came on. Not far away is Dallas; in statesmanlike pose by virtue of his honors as Senator, Vice-President, and Minister to Great Britain, and further along are Caspar Wistar, surgeon and scientist, in a gray coat; John Fitch, with a model of the first engine, with which motive power was supplied to a skiff on the Delaware; Oliver Evans, with his invention, an engine constructed for land carriage; David Rittenhouse, astronomer and philosopher; Benjamin Rush, one of the signers; benevolent Stephen Girard, in blue and yellow, holding an orphan by the hand, and, with hand raised to his mouth, irrepressible Tom Paine, who shouldered a musket before Valley Forge and when Washington's troops were retreating wrote an impassioned appeal to arms, which revived the ardor of disheartened patriots.

"The central figure among these and other celebrities is William Penn, in gray and red, and beside him are Benjamin Franklin, the State's greatest citizen, in a blue robe, and Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, in red and brown. In

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the foreground on the right are groups of miners and iron- and steel-workers, in a ruddy glow of furnace fires, and in the opposite quarter there are soldiers and sailors in blue, with drummer boys in the first file, and Generals Meade and Hancock mounted behind them, with grim Thaddeus Stevens and energetic Governor Curtin looking on, and with the blue State flag behind them with the Stars and Stripes. These foreground passages, with figures clustered around each column, are finely contrasted in color and equally spirited in dramatic action. By sheer simplicity of treatment the allegory of the rise and progress of Pennsylvania in peaceful industries, religious toleration and wars for freedom explains itself. It is one of Mr. Abbey's most vigorous and finished compositions, with varied grouping of figures and sympathetic arrangement of colors—reds, blues, yellows, and blacks. With the stately columns, gray shrine, expansive blue and white sky and sparkling glints of color in costume, it is gloriously decorative on a large scale."

Mr. Abbey, says the London *Times*, "was, to sum up, a great draftsman with a great sense of style, much appreciation of history and literature, and at the same time of general romantic feeling, which happily affected much of his work."

REVIEWERS, LIKE SHEEP, GONE ASTRAY

IT WAS MARK TWAIN who, in one of his autobiographical confidences scattered up and down his various later works, accused the majority of book-reviewers of being sheep. One man, he pointed out, there always was who said an original thing about a new book. He was probably the man into whose hands the book was first to fall. He was the bell-wether; and all the other reviewers who followed him simply took up what he had said and repeated it in various forms. The New York *Evening Post*, in a recent editorial, shows how a publisher some time ago "ventured to express his opinion, on the paper wrappers of the book, that the author's style carried a suggestion of Thackeray or Stevenson or Tolstoy, as the case might be." Here was a new bell-wether who reduced all reviewers to sheep. The writer proceeds:

"The deluge was upon us immediately. To-day it is the rule in publishers' notices that when a story is loose-jointed, sprightly, and at times ungrammatical, it marks its author as a worthy successor of Thackeray. When a story is replete with battle, murder, sudden death, and antique adjectives, it has the charm of Stevenson. When a story deals with 'real' people, that is, with financiers, politicians, hypocrites, misers, dreamers, lovers, and scoundrels, its author is immediately an American Balzac. When a writer ends his stories with a snap he is our American Maupassant. When he ends them with a laugh, he is our new Mark Twain. When he ends them with a riot he is our American Victor Hugo. When he ends them with a death-scene and tears, he is our American Dickens. Literary criticism has become simply a matter of identification. It is no longer necessary to say whether a book is good or bad, or even whether you like it or not. You merely take the author's thumb-print and by comparison with the originals ascertain whether he is Balzac or Thackeray or Dumas."

Readers of an "older generation" shake their heads, finding this new method of calling out wares "bewildering and a bit painful."

"They wonder whether congenital incapacity makes them insensible to the fact that the literary world to-day reeks with genius, or whether the deadening hand of time has come upon them. Once upon a time people believed that a Dickens or a Thackeray comes once in a hundred years. To-day they come at least twice a year, in the spring and fall publishing season. Did we say Dickens *or* Balzac? We have for some time been past the stage of invoking these individual old Titans. To-day we have writers of first novels who embody the concentrated essence of the entire nineteenth century. For the petty sum of one dollar and twenty cents you can have your choice of half a dozen books, each of which contains the robust realism of Fielding, the grace of J. M. Barrie, the rollicking humor of Pickwick, the *bravura* of Dumas, and the lovely sentiment of 'Henry Esmond.' All these qualities, it will be noted, the book contains without losing any of the qualities that appeal so intensely to the modern American, lots of red blood, lots of action, lots of Gibson femininity, lots of optimism, and lots of wholesome advice on how to succeed. Our readers of the older generation can only shake their heads and wonder how the thing is done."

There are other readers in whom the awakened emotion is "not wonder, but sharp disgust." For:

"These wild encomiums plastered on every shoddy novel not only tell lies about the present, they besmirch the honored past.

DRAWING OF SIR GALAHAD.
This study, showing Abbey's fine draftsmanship, was done especially as an arrangement in drapery.

While they are appraising Robinson's first novel in terms of Thackeray or Balzac, they are, of course, appraising Thackeray and Balzac in terms of Robinson. A vast body of fiction-consumers that do not know their Maupassant or their Tolstoy will henceforth cherish the belief that Maupassant is very much like Jones, and that Tolstoy is very much like Brown. The offense is ethical and it is esthetic. It borrows from get-rich-quick finance the elegant assumption that a sucker is born every minute, and applies it to literature, thereby emphasizing the primal truth that a book is like a washboard or a sewing-machine or an insurance policy: you can claim all imaginable virtues for it and *caveat emptor*. Under present conditions a book is not quite as important a commodity as a bottle of patent medicine. The law punishes the drug manufacturer for misbranding his wares. But there is no law to keep a bookseller from sending his goods into the open market labeled Thackeray Extra Choice or Dickens Fancy Prime.

"But the publisher at least makes no pretense in the matter. He is out to sell his goods, and if a fancy cigar-label will do the trick it is good enough for him. What, however, shall be said

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of the professional reviewer who plays the assiduous parrot to the publisher's puffs? He imperils the dignity of criticism and of literature. He imperils the dignity of the human understanding. For there need be no mincing the matter: the book-reviewer who, month after month, unearths writers with the charm of Thackeray, with the vast insight of Balzac must either be a fool or a liar. It is well enough to be good-natured, to shrink from 'knocking,' to search for the best that can be said in favor of a new book or a new writer. But good-nature should have its limits in this business. Greater things than good-nature are truth and the duty of clear thinking, and the duty not to befuddle the minds and the standards of the masses."

SECRETS OF THE EDITORIAL SANCTUM

A WRITER who gives away some of the tricks of a trade for which he labors pictures a magazine office as "Abdul Hamid's palace of Yildiz." Spies, he says, are everywhere. Their bread and butter depend on the keenness of their eyes; "and however innocent a manuscript may look it is searched and shadowed to see if it has anywhere about it that high-power explosive—life." These are the revelations that ambitious young writers are always eager for, to stem the pessimism, bred of frequent disappointed hopes, which makes them see a magazine office as a place where favoritism is rampant. Even Jack London, when making his early literary struggle in California, saw the "magazine sanctum as a mysterious bourne from which all manuscripts return." After he had worked all the day and written half the night, says Homer Cray, in the August *Bookman* (New York), "he would take his beloved manuscript out to the mail-box on the corner, tenderly put it in, and in two or three weeks the mailman would open the hall door and throw it in with a cruel thud. After he had dropt it in the box the magazine cogs would work, deftly take his stamps, paste them on the corner of an envelop, insert a piece of paper that began, 'We have examined your contribution with great pleasure, but—' and back the brain-child would be, an editorial prodigal with no fatted calf awaiting." For those others to whom the editorial sanctum is a fearful mystery, Mr. Cray writes:

STUDY FOR KING ARTHUR.

One of the figures in the well-known series of mural pictures in the Boston Public Library.

"The literary editor is the buffer between the ambitious attic and the cold, calculating 'chief'—as the editor-in-chief is known behind the frosted doors. He is the cog that pastes the stamps on so neatly. He is the editorial *Sherlock Holmes*, always on the trail of a 'big' manuscript. And when the big manuscript is run to earth his is the bounding heart. Even at the fag end of the day his eyes light up, and he goes scurrying over the office proclaiming the news.

"Recently the literary editor of a magazine that is to be found on nearly every reading-table in the land came in after noon, sat down and began running through a weary pile of manuscripts. Leaning back, he began nibbling here and there in one; suddenly he began to devour. Finishing, he laid the story tenderly aside, arose, and put on his hat. 'I have found a big story, a really big, gripping story from a name I never saw before,' he announced. 'I am going home. I couldn't stand two such finds in a day.' And home he did go with free and light heart.

"Always does the still hunt go on. No chance is taken for a big manuscript to drop through the editorial sieve. This statement makes the beginner lift his nose scornfully, no doubt, but true it is."

When a manuscript arrives in most of the big offices, this follows:

"The date of receiving is stamped on the envelop, and a small card with the author's name and address, and the title of the story or article, is made out and filed away. Then a sheet of paper called the criticism slip is filled out with the author's name, his address, or the address of his agent, and fastened on the manuscript by a clip. On the slip is also typewritten by the entering clerk the nature of the manuscript—whether it is fiction, a special, verse, juvenile, or just what. Now the manuscript, with the criticism slip on it, is put on the desk of the literary editor along with a high pile of brother and sister manuscripts. When the literary editor draws up his chair before his desk in the morning he sighs once and dives into the stock of near-literature. He is the first hopper.

"How he reads these manuscripts depends altogether on himself. Each literary editor is a law unto himself. Generally a glance at a manuscript determines half its fate. Fully ninety out of a hundred manuscripts bear incriminating evidence on their face. Their appearance convicts them. Not that only one out of ten manuscripts is a good one, but that only one out of ten has a chance of acceptance at that particular magazine. The camel can make the eye of the needle much easier than an essay on Etruscan art can the finals in an all-fiction magazine. Half of the manuscripts are condemned before the author drops them in the mail-box. He is merely helping along the postal revenue fund. Uncle Sam gets most of his profits from young authors who never study a magazine deeper than the cover.

"Now the literary editor has put aside ten out of the hundred manuscripts; the rest have got the editorial hook. These ten manuscripts he reads over very thoroughly, going back and matching the introduction with the end, inspecting the literary ligaments and structural bones. Then he writes his opinion on the slip, and signs his name or initials. These are actual examples:

"Long, weak introduction. Of no interest to women.

"Many fine lines in this, but the characters aren't real. Author shou d be encouraged.

"A touching story of the heart. Characters ring true; plot sane and consistent. I am for it.

"Then the manuscript begins to travel around the office, passing from one reader or subeditor to another, each one in turn putting his opinion on the slip in as few words as possible. All magazines desire at least one woman's verdict on a manuscript, and as many more as possible. Two-thirds of a popular magazine is just a guess at what the women like to read. Often a humble stenographer can give an opinion on a manuscript that comes as near striking twelve as that of a spectacled editor. She might not know a fig's worth about the theory of a short story, or the working principle of a special article, but she speaks up for the women, and the women are the ones who come down on the counter with the fifteen cents.

"Now that the literary editor has set his standard of value on the manuscript the candidate makes the rounds of the office, each reader recording his opinion. Sometimes a criticism of the story is offered, sometimes a method of improvement suggested, but often in fiction where the effect is from the whole the bare word 'Yes' or 'No' suffices.

"The fewest number of opinions any of the larger magazines offer before it goes to the 'chief' for its fate is three. From that the number runs up to six or seven.

"With its credentials on its opinion sheet the manuscript is handed to the editor-in-chief. His yea or nay is final; the manuscript hangs or goes to print by his word.

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"Even when the manuscript is returned the opinion slip is carefully filed away. These slips are kept for months and years. If the editor wishes the article rewritten, and the author complies, the original slip is pinned to the manuscript again when it comes back, to see how the new manuscript compares with the old one."

FROM THE MANAGERS' POINT OF VIEW

HOW LONG can a theatrical manager remain a manager if he distrusts his own instinct as to what the public wants and listens to the advice of his critics? This is a question that arises after one more effort made by the Church to "rebuke her erring daughter." We have recorded the views of Churchmen from time to time respecting the character of plays that are deemed reprehensible, now the New York *Sun* affords a view of the manager's mind in relation to the protests he receives. The occasion for this article is the "protest against the immorality of plays" sent to the managers by the American Federation of Catholic Societies. In *The Sun's* apologia the onus is taken from the manager's shoulders and shifted to that of the public itself. "There has never been any time in the history of our theatricals," says this writer, with perhaps a dash of cynicism, "in which the public would support a play merely because it deserved the respect of men and women who were seeking in the playhouse something more than diversion." Further:

"OH, MISTRESS MINE, WHERE ARE YOU ROAMING?"

One of Mr. Abbey's paintings, now in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

"However beautiful his Shakespearian play may be in its pictures and its acting, however true to nature the drama of Pinero may be, and be it never so well acted, that ambitious manager is going to be bankrupt unless the public likes his offering. His good intentions, his desire to accomplish something really creditable in his profession, will not fill his theater once. Not a soul will buy a ticket in order to help along a manager who is setting his standards high and at variance with what the public thinks it is wanting just at that time. If he could ever be foolish enough to believe that his desire to attain to a high ideal in his profession is going to bring him the aid and comfort of the theatergoing public, the probabilities are that he will not be able to pay his rent and will be dispossest before his first season is half finished."

In support of this contention the writer takes a glance at theatrical history, going no further back than time embraced within the memory of many:

"The public never flocked to the support of Lester Wallack when the days of his last theater, to one who could read the writing on the wall, were already plainly numbered. The handful of spectators that gathered to see his revivals of the old comedies never went to see them because of his career as a manager. They represented the very small element to which 'The Road to Ruin,' for instance, acted by Osmund Tearle, John Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi, Rose Coghlan, and an incomparable company in such works still appealed. The greater public which owed Lester Wallack some degree of loyalty for the theater which he had long conducted so brilliantly, was across the street laughing at 'A Night Off' or listening further up-town to the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

"Augustin Daly was at his wits' end during the later years of his theater's existence to bring back public interest to his company. London musical comedy half the week and Ada Rehan for the rest of the time were as powerless to bring the attention of his clientèle to the house and its actors again as the most elaborate of his Shakespearian revivals. The drawing-room comedy of the German writers on which the Daly institution had long existed was so dead that even so really delightful a variation on the theme as Von Schoenthan's 'Countess Gucki' could not awaken it. Yet there never was a New York manager who as such was a more important figure in the life of New York.

"The crowd passed up and down Broadway, ignoring Shakespeare and German farce, London musical comedy, and the occasional revivals such as 'The Honeymoon' and 'Meg Merrillies,' and the manager wondered why his old-time power had passed. It had not passed, as events proved. A Drury Lane melodrama, rejected by two or three other impresarios, fell into the hands of the manager. 'The Great Ruby,' for some inscrutable reason, struck the public fancy. The public that had not troubled its head about the struggles of the great manager for several years, suddenly found its way back to Daly's, and once more success perched on his banners.

"The crowds that thronged Daly's during the run of this commonplace melodrama were not attracted by a desire to exhibit their admiration for so eminent a member of his profession as the manager of the theater, nor did they seek to show their sympathy for his failures in the past. Nor did the Church presumably advise the people to go to see the plays of a manager who had habitually kept his stage clean. No, the only reason Daly's theater knew the sensation of large audiences once again was some indescribable quality in 'The Great Ruby' that drew the people.

"When A. M. Palmer went to the theater which he renamed in his own honor he stood high in the dignified favor with which the people of New York at that time regarded their theatrical *entrepreneurs*. He had behind him the wonderful record of the Union Square Theater. Its successes are to this day historical. 'The Two Orphans,' 'The Banker's Daughter,' 'A Celebrated Case,' were some of the typical dramas of that institution. There were at the little Madison Square Theater such plays as 'The Private Secretary,' 'Jim the Penman,' and 'Saints and Sinners' to strengthen the reputation of Mr. Palmer as a manager of successes. But his road at the new theater was hard.

"David Belasco never did anything more creditable than the production of Eugene Walter's play, 'The Easiest Way,' which is one of the finest dramas of the American stage. . . . . .

"Managers are seriously invited, however, to cease their search for works that will appeal to the taste of the public. It is not easy to see what is promised to them in return. If there were any guaranty of the support that would follow their efforts to put on the plays that their critics consider appropriate for the public to enjoy, the advice so freely offered to them might seem less officious."

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CATHOLIC VIEWS OF FOGAZZARO

MORE HOLY WATER should have been sprinkled on Fogazzaro's grave, observes a Roman Catholic journal, for his perturbed spirit still walks the earth. The trouble he stirs up is apparently over the vexed question of his Catholicity. Upon this point journals of the Catholic faith find it difficult to agree. *America* (New York), from which we now quote, glances at an article in the *Civilta Cattolica* (Rome), dealing chiefly with the religious intent of "Leila," his last novel. The July *Catholic World* followed with a general survey of the Italian novelist's work, and *Études*, another Catholic journal, discust both his literary and religious divagations and achievements. *America* goes thus rapidly over the field:

"The *Civilta's* contribution is already too old to listen to now in these rapid times. We get nearer to the actual by putting together the two latter discussions, even if some cacophony ensues.

"The writer in *The Catholic World* is a lady, and informs us that 'Antonio Fogazzaro—let us at once clearly state—died as he had lived, an ardent Catholic, devout in the ordinary sense of devotion, regular in the practise and profession of his religion. . . . All Catholics are familiar with the history of his novel, 'The Saint,' and are aware that, tho no one at the Vatican ever doubted the excellency of the author's intentions, this work was finally placed on the *Index Expurgatorius*, owing to the Modernist trend of some of *Benedetto's* opinions. He accepted the decision of the Church with the simplicity, courage, and dignity that all who knew him expected. He promulgated erroneous doctrines, but he never wavered in his belief that 'the Church is the inexhaustible treasure-house of Divine Truth.'

"After this preamble there follows a review of Fogazzaro's contributions to literature, beginning with the last, the much-talked-of 'Leila,' which is merely an epilog to 'The Saint.' It also was condemned. Had Fogazzaro lived, the writer assures us, he would again have bowed to the decision of the Church.

"As a student in Turin he had studied Darwinism and evolution, and all his life he continued to occupy himself with the problems presented by the apparent conflict between reason and faith. In 'Malombra,' as in all his subsequent works, he depicted the conflict between carnal and ideal love. Another work, 'Daniele Cortis,' at once secured him European fame. It represents the hero in love with his cousin, Helena di Santa Giulia, the childless wife of a profligate, and tho Helena, we are told, might have sought consolation for her wretched life outside the marriage bond, yet in spite of the fact that she and Cortis were thrown continually together and subject to much temptation, they resist, believing that, by keeping their love unsullied here below, they will earn the right to enjoy it in eternity.

"'The Patriot,' or 'Piccolo Mondo Antico,' is his most artistic work. In it a difference of religion exists between *Franco Maironi* and his wife *Luisa*, who, after the death of their child, indulges in table-rapping and other such practises, whereas the Patriot, who has been a poor Catholic up to that, accepts the trial with proper resignation, and after years of separation is united to his wife, whom he converts to the Faith. The son of this couple is the hero of Fogazzaro's subsequent novel, 'The Saint,' and he is evolved from the worldly man and the libertine into the Saint who instructs the Pope about reforming the Church."

The writer in *Études* calls Fogazzaro "a curious mixture of the most contradictory elements; an irritating and disconcerting enigma." In the same sense the *Civilta Cattolica* had said: "He was like a fair lady, one of whose eyes was more beautiful than the other." The writer in *America* proceeds with some quotations, but mainly comment:

"His last book, 'Leila,' shows his Catholicity in a bad light. The clericals are held up to ridicule, while the antis are saints and heroes. Fogazzaro's excuse is that he thinks it helpful to religious sentiment to show in their nudity the decadence and ignorance of the country clergy; the 'country clergy' in question being no other than the priests of Vicenza, in whose houses Fogazzaro was received as a guest.

"The heroine *Leila* lost her faith because of the way she was brought up in a convent of the Sacred Heart. The hero *Massimo* lost his faith for reasons that are made clear in the book, but he retained all the essential qualities that believing and practical Catholics lack. Both of the lovers recover their faith when they find they are able to marry. 'Darling,' cries *Massimo*, 'we shall seek a Faith together,' while the lady demands a God whom she can adore in the forests, in the ravine, in the cascade, in the waters of the lake, which do not impose official mediators on me.'

"'This large place given to sentiment in the solution of grave religious problems,' says the critic, 'explains how, as far back as 1893, Fogazzaro could write: "A clear voice in my soul tells me that the question of the origin of man is largely a matter of sentiment and taste."' 'Leila,' tho not liked by some of the Modernists, is a very objectionable book for Catholics.

"The question arises how, if he was a devout Catholic, Fogazzaro could publish 'The Saint' and 'Leila,' not to speak of his other books? The explanation is found in the fact that he was educated by an uncle who was a hardened Rosminian, and by the poet Zanella, who taught him to admire Heine, Victor Hugo, and the rancorous old un-Christian Puritan, Milton. His tampering with spiritualism also counts for something in the muddle. He was sixty-eight years old when he wrote 'Leila,' and yet the *Stampa* of Turin—a Liberal sheet, be it noted—in the issue of November 16, 1910, described 'Leila' as made up of 'religiosity and eroticism'—two bad traits for a Saint on the edge of the grave. He was reconciled to God, it is true, but, reviewing the romancer's career, his critic concludes: 'If light abounds in the work of this writer, who is to some extent genial in his character and disposition, the shadows are too deep to admit of unstinted praise.'"

WHY THE JAPANESE PREFER CONFUCIANISM

THE PEOPLE who dwell in the land of the Rising Sun are intensely practical. They may be said even to be naturally materialistic. They are, in fact, essentially positivistic in their beliefs. They like that which is permanent and founded on the perception of objective phenomena. The dreams of German philosophy, ever changing, vanishing and reappearing, are nonsense to the pragmatism of this yellow race. For the Japanese were really the first pragmatists, and their views on religion are well set out by a writer in the *Fukima Shimpo* (Tokyo), who says:

"Japan universal has for a long time shown an interest in the doctrines of Confucianism, and recently this interest has been manifested with a renewed intensity. In all the great cities of the empire there are delivered both in spring and summer of each year lectures and sermons on the illustrious Chinese philosopher. The most eminent professors of learning expound their precepts to audiences who collect in crowds to listen to their discourses. This return to Confucianism is significant."

This writer proceeds to show what this significance is. Other religions and philosophies change, primitive Confucianism as taught in Japan at present remains unsophisticated. The *Fukima Shimpo* observes:

"The founders of religions such as Christ and Mohammed have seen the number of their adherents dwindle in the course of centuries, because the teachings of these leaders have been robbed of their essential characteristics. Primitive Christianity has undergone profound alterations from epoch to epoch, because philosophic or political conceptions have become mingled with its principles, and these things have altered and given a new form to the original creed. It is just the same with the philosophies. Have we not seen in these later days the Neo-Kantists interpreting the thoughts of the master of Koenigsberg in a totally different sense from that which he formulated. The Evangelists by no means imply all that Catholics have added to the Gospels."

He says that the Confucianism of the day in Japan clings ab-

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solutely to its original sources. Confucianism remains as Confucius taught it, and we read:

"However this religion may have become sophisticated in the past it has been revived at this moment in its pristine simplicity. What characterizes it in contradistinction to other religions is its freedom from exclusiveness. It enters into no controversy or conflict with other creeds, and followers of Confucius admit that salvation may be won in any other church."

But the principal feature of Confucianism which appeals to the Japanese is its positivism. It is free from the mystic speculation of Buddhism, or the doctrine of a future life taught by Christianity. It deals only with the present and the things perceptible by the senses. This writer further observes:

"Its moral system is based upon the actual conditions of human society. This is the main reason why the Japanese adopt it so eagerly. It may safely be predicted that the future belongs to this religion, of course with the understanding that the followers of Confucius keep within the limits of doctrine prescribed by their master."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRIST AND PAUL IN DRAMA

NO PROTEST has as yet been raised against the figure of Christ appearing in imaginative literature such as the outcry, finally carried to statutory expression in New York, about forbidding dramatic representation on the stage. Some deprecatory remarks are, however, uttered by the London *Athenæum*, about a recently published scenario of a drama which Mr. George Moore, the Irish novelist, proposes later to write. Mr. Moore gives this scenario to the public in order to establish his claim to the situation. This, in the writer's own words, is that of "Christ and Paul meeting in an 'Essene monastery' twenty-five years after the crucifixion." The possibility of this meeting, so contrary to the accepted historical facts, is based upon two theories. One of these emanates from a Frenchman who suggests that Christ succumbed on the Cross, not to death, but to "some cataleptic swoon." The other is an Eastern story which speaks of Christ as an Essene monk. At once Mr. Moore saw his situation for a drama:

"'Why, then,' he asked himself, 'should not Christ have returned to the monastery, having been cured of his wounds at the house of Joseph of Arimathea? Why should not Paul, after a day's preaching amid the Palestinian hills, have knocked at the door of that monastery? What a wonderful meeting that would have been!'"

Mr. Moore is quoted as "wondering" if "Paul has ever been seen by any man as clearly as he has been seen by me." The *Athenæum*, quoting part of the "fancy portrait," calls it "vivid in detail, but not, we think, in good taste." Moreover, it seems to overlook that Paul was "short-sighted."

"A man of medium height, about five feet eight or nine, a round head covered with dark curly hair, a short neck, square shoulders, a long body, thick legs, with some belly under his girdle. His large luminous eyes often look into mine, and sometimes he appears with his shirt open. . . . . ."

So far as Mr. Moore's story lends itself to a summary, it is this:

"Jesus is pictured as a lay brother at the monastery, mercifully preserved from a remembrance of his past sufferings, and carefully watched over by the good Prior. The theological discussions of the monks hardly interest him; his is a half-practical, half-mystical creed, which leaves him content to perform the most menial tasks when he is not caught away into a sort of ecstasy in the presence of Nature. All her secrets he seems to share, and he loves all God's creatures, over which, when he chooses, he can exercise an almost magic influence. But his general aspect is one of self-effacing modesty, and he has to be questioned before he gives voice to a very simple philosophy of work and contemplation and contentment. Paul, on the other hand, is a red-hot enthusiast who has created a Christ crucified out of his own dreams, and suddenly sees his whole life's work threatened with disaster, and thousands of poor souls robbed of hope, if this man whom he meets is really Jesus alive. For a time he tries to think the lay-brother an impostor or an invention of the devil. Then, when he can no longer cheat himself with either pretense, and Jesus, his memory now quickened, threatens to go up to Jerusalem again to denounce and expose his Apostles' Resurrection creed, Paul gives way to an impulse of madness and strikes dead the Master whom he has preached to the world.

"Such, in brief, is the tale which one day Mr. Moore hopes to set forth in the form of a full-sized play, and it is evident that there are dramatic possibilities in his theme, tho it is one which many will regard as essentially unsuitable for dramatic presentment."

IS PEACE IN SIGHT IN THE THEOLOGICAL WORLD?

ONE OF THE noteworthy features in the present status of theological and religious discussions is the fact that a lull has set in between the opposing forces of advanced and conservative thought all along the line. As compared with five or ten years ago and longer there is, comparatively speaking, peace in the theological world. What does this signify? Are the antagonists only resting on their arms, or has a battle been fought and won, and if so, who is the victor? These are the problems discust by the exceptionally impartial and well-informed *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Tübingen), in an informing editorial from which we glean the following data in substance:

In Germany particularly, the usual headquarters of new theological movements, both good and bad, but also in other countries, there has been in recent years a remarkable cessation and decrease in struggle for supremacy. Leaving aside entirely the radicalism of both extremes, the ultra-orthodox and the ultra-advanced, earnest scientific research in theological and religious problems has in recent years attained to a degree of tolerance and even agreement that twenty, or even ten, years ago would have been deemed impossible. Thus, for example, in the Old-Testament department, in which for a century the battle has been the fiercest, there is scarcely any struggle at all except among extremists. Less than two decades ago, so careful and cautious a critic as Prof. Emil Kautzsch was told by a leader of the orthodox clan that he should have faith in Jesus Christ and then his difficulties in Old-Testament problems would disappear of themselves; and now the positions of Kautzsch are, in substance, accepted by the average conservative too. It is only a dozen years since theological students gave up the study of theology because they refused to accept the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, and were afraid for this reason that they could receive no appointments in the State churches. Now practically all ecclesiastics believe in the Jahvist, the Elohist, and the Priest Codex, and place the last mentioned in post-exilic times. Even such conservatives as Professor Sellin, of Rostock, the most orthodox Protestant faculty in Germany, and such leading organs of the orthodox party as *Die Reformation* acknowledge that the leading results of Biblical criticism are reconcilable with positive Christianity.

The same situation is found in the New-Testament and the Systematic departments. Thus:

In the series of orthodox pamphlets issued to defend the old truths and known as "Biblische Zeit- und Streitfragen," there are not a few that could have been written word for word by a liberal theologian. The great majority of "positive" men no longer claim the inerrancy of Jesus in natural things; they deny the actual possession of the demoniacs by the devil; they reject the personal principle of evil, namely, the devil; accept miracles in the natural world only in the sense of the *mirabile* and not in the sense of the *miraculum*, and do not dream of accepting the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures or their absolute inerrancy.

It is indeed true that the positive scholars, in making these concessions, still claim that they have not sacrificed any of the fundamental facts of redemption. But is it not true that many of the old orthodox doctrines are now accepted only in a Pick-

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wickian sense? *e.g.*, the virgin birth of Christ was a decade ago already declared by the conservative Professor Kähler, of Halle, as *not* belonging to the essentials of the Christian system. What theologian accepts the "descent into hell" in the old traditional sense? And who does not spiritualize the words "ascended into heaven and sitteth at the right hand of the Father"? Eschatology, too, has been materially modified in the current theology of the day. Every day it is being more and more recognized that a truly religious spirit and life are compatible without the recognition of the so-called "Heilstatsachen" (redemption facts) intellectually and dogmatically. The doctrine of the vicarious satisfaction, chiefly through the influence of the orthodox Hofmann, of Erlangen, is no longer taught after the manner of the Confession, and both the material and the formal principles of the Reformation of the sixteenth century and of the Protestantism of succeeding centuries, have been modified. It can not be denied that there are yet great differences between the two clans and classes, but the "impassable gulf," of which the older Delitzsch wrote, seems no longer to exist.

That, however, these concessions on the part of the conservatives do not mean that the advanced men are now in the saddle, is proved by the Jatho case in Cologne. This eloquent and influential pastor, a pronounced exponent of radical theology, has by the *Spruchkollegium* of Prussia, the highest court in matters of faith, of which, rather remarkably, Harnack is a member, been deprived of his office, as his teachings are inconsistent with the confessions of the church. The case has shaken the Protestant Church of Germany from center to circumference.
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTESTS FROM "THE RACES"

HOW LONG ought Christians to continue singing the great missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountain," after hearing the native's protest against the way he is pictured therein? "Some earnest Christians," says the British *Congregationalist* (London), "have in recent years felt and exprest the injustice of the line which describes Ceylon as a place "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Added to these is the voice of a Mr. Gayatilake, a young native of Ceylon, who declared in the Universal Races Congress, just held in London, that "everybody who knew anything about Ceylon knew that to be a gross libel." The inception of this Congress was mainly due to Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, and, says the above-quoted journal:

"Probably never before has an assembly so internationally representative gathered to discuss subjects of such vital interest to the nations at large, and tho, as at most big conferences, there was a certain amount of speaking to little practical effect, as one noted the keenness of the large audiences and listened to the speeches from prominent representatives of various nationalities, one could not help feeling that the chief aim of the Congress will be secured and a fuller understanding, more friendly feelings, and heartier cooperation will be established between the various races of mankind."

Another native protester was Mr. T. Tengo Tabavu, of King Williamstown, South Africa, who, as *The Christian World* (London) reports him, urged the needs of education as the hope of the Bantu races. But a further education was needful for its occidental educators:

"He thought the missionaries had often made the mistake of approaching them with the preconceived notion that they were entirely barbarous, as pullers-down of every native organization they found in order to rear Christianity on the ruins. The result had been more or less a breaking-up of Bantu society, which now required earnest and hearty workers to reconstruct it, even from the missionary point of view."

Certain other speakers uttered views more or less contrary to long-established assumptions:

"Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., said the modern conscience rejected as a fallacy the claim of Western civilization to a monopoly of the capacity of self-government based on indivisible relation between European descent, Christianity, and the so-called white color. On 'The Influence of Missions,' Dr. Alfred Caldecott, Professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, London, held that in the propaganda of religion every one now agreed that it must be by absolutely voluntary effort; that by churches, societies, or individuals, but not by governments, religions might be proclaimed all over the world. Religion should move forward as a force on the side of loyalty and civic duty within the nations. Missionary propaganda was a standing witness for altruism in a world which now, as ever, needed such a witness; and it was a standing appeal to the singleness of the spiritual kingdom.

"Dr. Caldecott gave a brief address by way of supplementing his paper. He laid emphasis upon the fact that religious propaganda can in no wise now be associated with force. Religion, he said, was being more widely recognized as a matter of sentiment, and a matter where the very depths of our being were concerned, and therefore any attempt to support religious propaganda by anything approaching physical force was rapidly receding into the background. He asked that representatives of the various nations would use their influence with their respective governments so that the taking over of new territory would not lead to the pressure of a new religion upon the inhabitants. 'If that principle had been adopted some years ago,' said Dr. Caldecott, 'it would have greatly diminished the horrors of warfare and the bitterness between sections of the human race.'"

Judaism had also an important position on the program, being represented by several speakers:

"Mr. Israel Zangwill flatly contradicted the statement that the world owes nothing to the Jews except money; Dr. Gaster, the Chief Rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, likened the influence of the Jews in the world to that of radium—"sometimes irritating, sometimes stimulating, but always vitalizing and purifying"—while Dr. Ignaz Zollschan, of Vienna, who spoke in German with great rapidity, said that the Jews had in their long past accumulated a certain amount of intellectual capital which, if carefully husbanded, might still be of great advantage, not only to their race, but to mankind. In order to keep the race pure and flourishing Dr. Zollschan proposed settlement on the ancient soil of Palestine, under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire. He asked the Congress to help in the fulfilment of this ideal. It would be to the interest of the whole world to preserve by all possible means such a highly developed race as the Jews. No race could really bridge over the gulf between East and West so well as the Jews, who were Orientals accustomed to the life and views of the West."

STOPPING THE PROSELYTING OF HEBREWS—In various places Hebrews have protested against the missionary methods of certain Christian bodies who have tried to carry on work among them. But Montreal has organized a Hebrew National Society to "oppose missionaries preaching Christianity in the streets of those districts where Jews are thickly settled." *The American Israelite* (Philadelphia) gives this account of a recent meeting of the organization:

"'We have been the means of stopping the street meetings of the Christian missionaries,' announced the president, who stated that, tho the main object of the Society had been accomplished, other objects had also sprung up. He accused the Christians of enticing the small Hebrew children to the mission and there working on their appetites and their emotions with a graduated program, alluring enough to gain the heart of the simple and impressionable children.

"The program, according to the president, began with candies. The next item was presents of dolls and toys, after which ice cream was served. Moving pictures were shown, popular songs followed and these drifted naturally into hymns. After the hymn a sermon. 'And in this manner,' said he, 'are the germs of Christianity sown in the hearts of the Hebrew children.' . . .

"'The less we fight religion the further we will get,' declared Mr. A. Blumenthal. 'It is well to be broad. I do not approve of the missionaries. I believe we can bring up our children and make good citizens of them. But the Christians are only following one injunction in which they believe, "Suffer the little children to come unto me."' And the speaker concluded by stating that the only mistake made by Mr. Canon Troop was that he broke the tenth commandment and coveted the Hebrew children."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Knott, John O. Seekers After Soul. 12mo, pp. 208. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Kullnick, Dr. Max. From Rough Rider to President. Translated from the Original German by Frederick von Reitdorf, Ph.D. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 289. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50 net.

Leaming, Thomas. A Philadelphia Lawyer in the London Courts. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 200. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

A highly interesting contribution to the history of contemporary manners and customs which will be particularly entertaining to bench and bar, for it is a graphic account and comment upon the habits of lawyers and customs of courts in England. One gets much pleasant information as to barristers and their "devils," solicitors and their "clarks," K.C.'s and the nimble guinea; also of the English proprieties of practise which involve ethical matters unknown even to the Philadelphia lawyer; of gowns and wigs, blue bags and coveted red ones, and how and why judges and lawyers do and say and wear things which seem very queer to us. But this is not all of the book—only chats by the way. To professional lawyers the methods of proceedings in the various courts, the character of the to us remarkable control exercised by the judge, and especially the freedom in questioning witnesses, will be extremely interesting. To more general readers, or to a lawyer in his more general moods, the comparisons made by the learned author between English and American litigation and jurisprudence, and his explanation of the reasons for sundry American divergences, will seem more important, and give much food for thought. The happy style of the book enhances its essential interest.

Loening, Grover C. Monoplanes and Biplanes. Their Design, Construction, and Operation. The Application of Aerodynamic Theory with a Complete Description and Comparison of the Notable Types. 12mo, pp. 340, 287 illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

The title-page outlines well the character of this volume, which is intended as a text-book in the study and construction of flying-machines. It is divided into three parts: I. The Design of Aeroplanes. II. Detailed Descriptions. III. Comparison of Types. With its scientific discussion of atmospheric moments, theories of air-pressure, etc.; its formulæ for calculation of strains; its detailed descriptions of the several ways in which the problems of flight have been solved or sought to be solved, by the various types of machines; and its hundreds of working-drawings, one would think the book indispensable to every constructor or experimenter. The author is a recognized expert in this line, and apparently knows and reveals the construction of every kind of flying-machine ever made.

Lockwood, Laura E., and **Kelly,** Amy R., Selected and edited by. Letters that Live. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Mahood, J. W. The Lost Art of Meditation. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Matcham, M. Eyre. The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe. 8vo, pp. 450. New York: John Lane Co. $5.

The greatest of English admirals has generally been viewed merely in his adventures and triumphs by sea, while public curiosity has also tried to satisfy itself over the Lady Hamilton incidents which did so much in the eyes of contemporary and subsequent scandalmongers to obscure the greater and more glorious features of his career. In the present work a new vein is opened. While the classic work of Admiral Mahan and the popular but misleading

REV. EDMUND NELSON,

Father of Lord Nelson. Portrait from M. E. Matcham's "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe," reviewed elsewhere.

work of Southey deal with Nelson's professional career, Mr. Matcham has contributed a most valuable and fascinating addition to Nelsoniana by ransacking piles of old letters and note-books which yield hitherto unpublished information concern-

CATHERINE SUCKLING NELSON,

Mother of Lord Nelson. Portrait from M. E. Matcham's "The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe," reviewed elsewhere.

ing the county families of Norfolk to which Nelson belonged. His father was rector of Burnham Thorpe, where the great sailor was born; his mother was grand-niece of Sir Robert Walpole, while as a midshipman he took his first voyage with his maternal uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling. What renders this work interesting is the mass of more or less petty details which illustrate the relations of such families as the Cokes and Walpoles, and suggest in a lively way the social atmosphere in which the victor of Trafalgar was brought up. The work is beautifully printed and illustrated and must be added to any naval library of importance.

O'Brien, R. Barry. John Bright—A Monograph. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

It is not strange that the author of this book, tho a Roman Catholic rationalist, should write a monograph on the English Puritan statesman, especially when we consider that for many long years John Bright, the merchant prince, peace-maker, and friend of humanity, not only identified himself with the Irish cause, but took an active part in advocating Irish freedom from the control of the state church and landlordism.

The volume is rich in quotations from many of Bright's best speeches. His speeches always had the quality of being understood, and besides there was a genuine ring to them, for Bright was born with a keen sense of justice and his sympathies were always on the side of the downtrodden. The chapter on our Civil War recalls the stand that Bright took in that great struggle. He differed from the influential and ruling class in England, whose sympathy was with the secessionists. To John Bright the war was a question of slavery, and his whole nature rebelled against this monstrous iniquity.

Some of his personal traits and characteristics may be briefly enumerated. He was a lover of home, caring more for domestic than for public life, simple in his tastes, prompt in meeting his engagements. He was particularly fond of children. Biography and history were among his favorite studies. In the preparation of his speeches he took unusual pains. Of course, his crowning gift was oratory. Great Britain to-day well knows how this gift was used in the interests of the common people, both at home and abroad.

Mr. O'Brien has done excellent service in bringing together so many admirable passages from Bright's speeches. The concluding sentence sums up what will be tolerably near the estimate of those who knew something of the labors of this distinguished member of the Society of Friends: "He will live in the memory of his fellow countrymen as the greatest moral force which appeared in English politics during his generation." The preface is written by the Right Honorable Augustine Birrell, M.P.

Partridge, G. E., Ph.D. The Nervous Life. Cloth, 12mo, 215 pp. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1 net.

Another of the small-priced, practical, informatory books for which this young house is winning a most creditable reputation. There is an impression abroad that nervous disorders are a sort of national disease among us, and Dr. Partridge thinks the impression well founded. Hence he considers the matter perspectively rather than with an eye on particular cases or phases. First he studies the seat of the ailment, and helps us understand what the

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nervous system is and why it can get out of order—the factors for the solution by himself of each man's problem if he feels he has one. Then follows a sensible, matter-of-fact, yet scientific, plan for so living as to avoid nervous debility or the equally irritating ghost of it; or, if you are really affected, how to restore a normal tension. The author has no nostrum to advance nor marvelous scheme; he deprecates fads, systems, and rigid "cures" of all sorts, and only offers a regimen of work and rest, of self-control and cultivation of centrifugal interests, with such attention to general health as any physician would prescribe. Hence it is a book for both the well and the sick, and can not but benefit every reader who consults it seriously. It may be particularly recommended to parents who are anxious to know how to deal with nervous children, to save them from overstrain.

Paterson, William Romaine (Benjamin Swift). The Old Dance Master. 12mo, pp. 373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Perkins, James Breck. France in the American Revolution. 8vo, pp. 540. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Mr. Perkins' present historical work, which is published posthumously, deals with that critical period in the fortunes of our young republic when the support of some European power seemed necessary to the continuance of the struggle for independence. The author inclines to the belief that the Revolution would not have been successful had not France come to our aid. Mr. Perkins, after giving recognition to the various reasons for French interference in our favor and eventual alliance with us against England, concludes that the strongest influence was the weight of public opinion in France and the popular enthusiasm for the new American Republic.

This view, it is to be noted, is supported by Ambassador Jusserand, who writes an introduction to Mr. Perkins' book. The diplomatic successes of Franklin, the unique services of Beaumarchais, the veerings of Vergennes between prudence and sympathy before an open alliance with the United States, and the final negotiations for peace at Paris, are explained fully and yet without unnecessary detail. While the motives of the French ministry in helping us may have been mixed, our author shows that Vergennes always acted with good faith and with real magnanimity when it is considered how much we gained from the contest and how little France gained.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are those describing the movements of the French forces in America—first, the futile assistance of D'Estaing, and later the splendid cooperation of Rochambeau's well-equipped army and the powerful fleet under De Grasse, with Washington's own forces, which culminated in the decisive victory at Yorktown. Mr. Perkins has, it seems, succeeded in writing a history with true scholarship and sure judgment, yet avoiding the pedantry which dotes on footnotes and bibliographies, and remembering what is sometimes forgotten by the man of research—that accuracy may be retained without the sacrifice of human interest and charm of style.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders. The Revolutions of Civilization. 16mo, pp. 135. New York: Harper & Bros.

Powell, E. P. How to Live in the Country. Decorated Cloth, 8vo, pp. 300. Illustrated. Outing Pub. Co.

A great many folks not now in the country have no desire to go there. Still more could not if they would, for they have neither money to get started nor the ability to make a success of rural life in any sense of the word. A third class might do so, but lack the capital. The remainder—a small percentage—want to go, and are able to do so, and seek impulse and information. These aids this book will furnish admirably; it will also convince other readers that they ought not to try anything of the sort. It is a capital book for warning as well as for assistance; and delightful to dream over, even if you haven't the five or ten thousand dollars, and the ideal location, the health, and the willing, capable family, the enthusiasm and the ingenuity which must go into such a beautiful state of things as Mr. Powell depicts. Those who will find it really most interesting and valuable, however, are the amateur farmers already "in being." To them its practical advice and suggestions will be altogether useful, and its cheery philosophy and refined sentiment welcome and encouraging. Such books as these accomplish a far higher mission in teaching "stay on the land," than if they sounded the often delusive cry, "back to the land."

Read, Melbourne Stuart. An Introductory Psychology. With Some Educational Applications. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Ginn & Co.

Robinson, H. Perry. Essence of Honeymoon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Rose, Laura. Farm Dairying. Decorated Cloth, 12mo, pp. 300. Illustrated. New York: McClurg. $1.25 net.

One could hardly conceive of a more thorough, wise, and agreeable book than this on its subject. There is, perhaps, no part of the world where dairying in all its branches is carried to a higher degree of perfection—especially since the advent of Dr. J. W. Robertson as a sort of national adviser—than in central Ontario, Canada; and the writer of this book is demonstrator and lecturer on dairying in the Provincial Agricultural College at Guelph. The authority with which she speaks is therefore assured. She considers first the dairy-farm and its proper buildings, with a thousand hints for improvement, available largely to the man who can not afford the ideal quarters. The cow itself—what the standard should be, treatment in calving-time, necessities of feeding, with a discussion of fodder-crops, silage, water-supply, disposal of manure, etc., and the anatomy of its milk-secreting organs are next considered. Then comes a detailed and scientific consideration of milking, handling, preserving, and marketing the milk after the most approved methods; the proper making and handling of butter and cheese; the utilization of by-products of the dairy-farm; and finally an account of diseases to which the cow is liable and the proper treatment both for avoidance and cure. All this instruction is aided by a great number of illustrations. This is very practical, easily understood, and brightly exprest. The money value as well as the satisfaction of kindness and care are constantly urged. For example:

"No rough noise should be allowed in the stable. I have known loud talking to affect the quality and quantity of milk from a sensitive cow. Cows like to be kindly talked to, and singing has a charm for them. In Switzerland dairy-maids who can sing sometimes receive higher wages than those who are not musical. . . . A cow should soon learn that her keeper is her best friend—ever mindful of her comfort. Speak to her in a quiet voice and pet her. If you are milking her and she steps on your foot do not give her a knock. She did not intend to be rude. She just could not see how large, or just where, your foot was. Learn to govern your temper; it will bring dollars to your pocket-book. . . . If a cow gets frightened, nervous, or fretful, the nerves in the udder become tense and refuse to act on the cell-structure, and the milk can not come, for it is not being made."

Royce, Monroe. The Passing of the American. Pp. 189. New York: Thomas Whittaker, Inc. 1911. $1.20 net.

The general tone of this scathing criticism of existing conditions in America is that of pitiless condemnation, and the author proves by statistics, to his own satisfaction at least, that the native American is being distanced and outclassed in almost every calling. The causes of our inefficiency, as Mr. Royce sees them, are lack of thoroughness; the tariff and immigration—which latter two things are linked together for the production of the greatest curse this nation has suffered—the millionaire and his "trust." Our manners, or lack of them; our inability to use our own language, and our universal extravagance, of all of which we are more or less guilty, are then cited. Church, State, and Politics have the mirror of truth held before them mercilessly. Especially unpalatable is the estimate the author gives of the worth and actual ability of our legislators.

Perhaps Mr. Royce forgets that New York City is not typical, also that future results must justify or condemn present conditions, but, unfortunately, he has many illustrations to excuse his pessimism. The tribute paid to the humorist is unusual:—"We can't escape the humorist: he is the *x*-ray that shows up all our little harmless weaknesses as well as our moral scars and deformities." Even those who see the country through rosier glasses will be repaid by a thoughtful perusal of this volume.

Semple, Ellen Churchill. Influence of Geographic Environment on the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthropo-Geography. 8vo, pp. 683. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Smith, Preserved. The Life and Letters of Martin Luther. 8vo, pp. 490. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50 net.

Most of the lives of Luther represent him as the great theological iconoclast, the defier of popes, the dogmatist, the student who translated the Bible and flung his inkpot at the Devil. Dogmatic theology and religious controversy are not the vogue at the present time and there is little toleration of the man who makes a creed or a confession for other people to accept and obey. Luther was never at his best as an ecclesiastic or a controversialist. The breaking of monkish vows, and inducing a nun to marry him are not quite agreeable to the merest conventions. But measuring Luther as a human being, a creature of instincts and passions, there is something very inspiring in his character. He was not a medieval saint or ascetic, but he was a great man and his personality imprest itself upon his generation and gave sanity, breadth, and simplicity to the religious life of Germany and of the world. This is the point of view from which Dr. Smith has painted the portrait of Luther. He has largely drawn upon the Reformer's private and personal correspondence. In his letters Luther reveals himself as he is—a plain, earnest, sensible man, with a child-like religious faith and a keen sense of

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humor. No doubt common sense is the dominating feature of his mind, whose rugged strength sometimes bordered on coarseness. Of his wife Katie he says in a letter: "She is the morning star of Wittenberg," because of her early rising. "I would not change Katie for France or Venice," he writes again, "I am rich. God has given me my nun and three children; what care I if I am in debt, Katie pays the bills." He would chastise his wife on occasion, and in another letter remarks: "George Karg has taken a rich wife and sold his freedom. I am luckier, for when Katie gets saucy, she gets nothing but a box on the ear." Neither Pepys nor Rousseau made so clean a breast of it as Luther has done, and we make these quotations because we wish to show the reader the fresh and thorough method of Dr. Smith's biography. Not that he leaves untold the heroic work of the Reformer and his utter contempt for danger so long as he felt himself in the right. The tale of Luther's theological work has been told frequently, tho scarce ever so learnedly and completely as in the present volume. The private life and character of the man, his inmost thoughts, his fault and deficiencies, his habit and his home, have never been laid bare as they are in this admirable biography.

Stowe, Charles Edward, and **Beecher,** Lyman. The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. $1.50 net.

There could be no more fitting time for a life of this great woman to appear, than this, the one-hundredth anniversary of her birth, and no one better qualified to write such a book than the present authors—her son and grandson. They have told the story of her life simply and faithfully. Their own claim is that this book "is the story of a real character, telling, not so much what she did as what she was, and how she became what she was." Revelations of intimate characteristics of home life, the portrayal of her childhood, and all the home influences that affected the development of her sweet but powerful personality win the interest and sympathy of the reader.

Life was not all roses for this serious little woman. Her married life, tho perfectly happy, and her seven children, tho tenderly adored, sometimes presented to her financial as well as other problems. Her great "sense of humor" was her saving grace. The greatest event in her life was, of course, the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (the result of her love and interest in the vital questions of the day), which transformed her from the "obscure wife of a poor professor" to the most widely discust woman in the civilized world. From that time she was the intimate of great personages at home and abroad, but nevertheless faithfully tender as wife and mother. The authors explain Mrs. Stowe's constant financial embarrassment as the result of the Beecher nature, which was ever "over-generous and improvident." The necessity for composition often made writing difficult and delayed inspiration. It is pleasant to read of the constant approval and help accorded Mrs. Stowe by her husband, her loyalty to her friends, and the little episodes of her own life that she incorporated into her stories. In the light of the present volume, Harriet Beecher Stowe's books should take on a new and added interest.

How a Mother Brought Her Daughter To Disgrace

She was a careful mother, too, or believed she was: of good family and social position, and the girl was what we call "a nice girl." Yet, the mother awoke one morning amazed to find "her girl" in jail and disgraced. The girl was as astonished as was the mother.

And the author says, who tells the story: "Thousands of mothers are doing exactly for their girls what this mother did, only they don't know it." But they should know it, and it will surprise many a mother to read how she *is* doing it.

It is a graphic story, true to life, forcibly told, and with a ring in it that strikes no uncertain sound.

Read it in the September LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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How Can I Make a Cat Stretch Itself On the Stage Every Night?

That is what puzzled David Belasco. He wanted to give a domestic touch to a play: If he could only get a cat to come on the stage at a particular point in the play, stretch itself and lap a saucer of milk. But how to make a cat stretch every night at a given time? He puzzled over it for days. Then an ingenious idea struck him, and every night for 400 nights he made a cat stretch. It made the success of the play. Read how he did it. You never would have thought it possible.

"Little things like that have made my plays successful," says Mr. Belasco. Then he tells of the "little things," all in an article, "Why I Believe in the Little Things." It is a picture "behind the scenes"—but it is more.

It is in the September LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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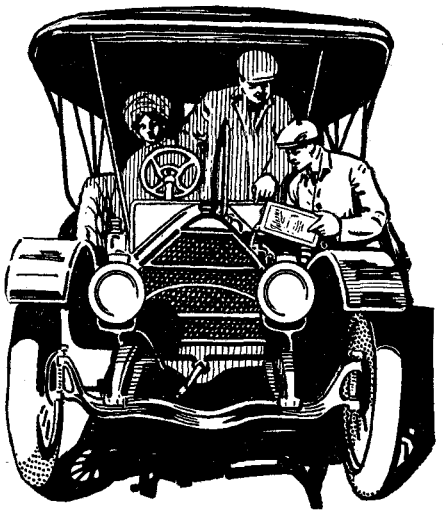

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is a noble thing to be a poet, it makes all the world so lively. I might have preached more sermons than Tillotson did and better, and the world would have been fast asleep; but a volume of verse is a fiddle that puts the universe in motion."

These words are not as true to-day as they were when William Cowper wrote them; yet even now a volume like "The Man and the Rose" (by Alanson Tucker Schumann; Richard G. Badger, Publisher) will add to the happiness of those whom Arnold Bennett calls "the passionate few."

There is no phrase in these pages of Dr. Schumann that will move land and sea, but the poems touch, in a facile, blithe way such a complexity of human experiences that they will win the companionship of many readers.

Dr. Schumann stirs and charms us by his mastery over the fixt French forms, but the plainly marked rhythm and the end-stop lines that lend piquancy to ballad, rondeau, and villanelle, give the sonnets a sing-song effect and a sleigh-bell rime that takes from their dignity.

We reprint below a characteristic sonnet and rondeau—each, in our opinion, the most nearly perfect of its class in the volume.

The Two Lives

BY ALANSON TUCKER SCHUMANN

What think you of the larger life, my friend—
  The life beyond the vague, brief life of earth,
  Into whose homes we have our second birth,
And toward whose mystic shores all mortals tend?
Lightly I answered: "With the ways I wend
  I am content; it were of little worth
  To check with cheerless thoughts my present mirth—
Haply this known life is life's ultimate end."

Later, when day's last western flush retires,
  When dews and dimnesses and dreams delight,
  And naught of dissonance the silence mars—
Above the region of inscrutable night
I see the inextinguishable fires
  Of hosts of incommunicable stars.

In Tudor Times

BY ALANSON TUCKER SCHUMANN

In Tudor times, when Bess was queen,
Red-haired and wrinkled, rouged and lean,
  She trifled with her courtiers gay,
  And, plotting precious lives away,
She strove her cruelty to screen.
Such bards as then have never been:
One William Shakespeare walked the scene!
  Ben Jonson held unchallenged sway
    In Tudor times.

And Mary Stuart, in death serene,
I wonder was her conscience clean
  Of Darnley's murder!—who shall say?
  But, be conjecture as it may,
The ax was bloody kept and keen
    In Tudor times.

Lizette Woodworth Reese does not command a broad field, with various themes and moods. Her beautiful detail work is done on a narrow ivory strip, but within its limits her artistry can not be matched by the living makers of verse. This month's *Delineator* prints "Home from the Fields."

Home From the Fields

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

To-morrow it is sure to rain;
The country-folk out in the lane
Home through a half-lit world do go,
Soft figures, each with rake and hoe.

Superior to Lemonade
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a refreshing drink.

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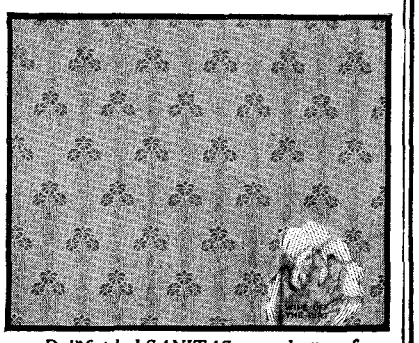

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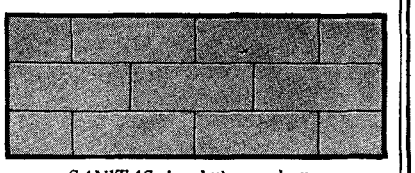

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The little old house—out on its line
The swaying clothes look palely fine—
Lifts far and dark against a sky
That's like a candle going by.

There is one window on the side
Which draws that color like a tide
Into itself, and high up seems
A veiled and lovely thing of dreams.

A pool, somewhere within the grass,
Is but a bit of painted glass;
Behind the trees, so frail to view,
A touch could shatter it in two.

The trees themselves are cloudy all,
And backward stretch in a long wall,
That breaks, and shows them one by one,
Drifting into the wistful sun.

Small, distant sounds that come and pass,
Run in a tune along the grass;
A dog's bark, in the dim road there,
Puts something lonely in the air.

And sometimes, with a puff of dust,
Blows out the east a singing gust,
And carries with it as it blows
The five pink petals of the rose.

Caught in that whirl, the flowering weed
Leaps up a very flame indeed,
And rocks and rocks, for that it must,
A shaken yellow down the dust.

But the gust's done. The pathway shows
The silken tatters of the rose;
Stirless again snapdragon bloom,
A little fire in a great room.

And down the fading track below,
The country lads and men do go;
Now one, now two, and three in sight,
They seem to walk in candlelight.

Madison Cawein puts nature up in de luxe, vellum editions, exquisitely hand-tooled, and illuminated. We quote an example from *The Outlook*.

The Wild Bees' Inn

By Madison Cawein

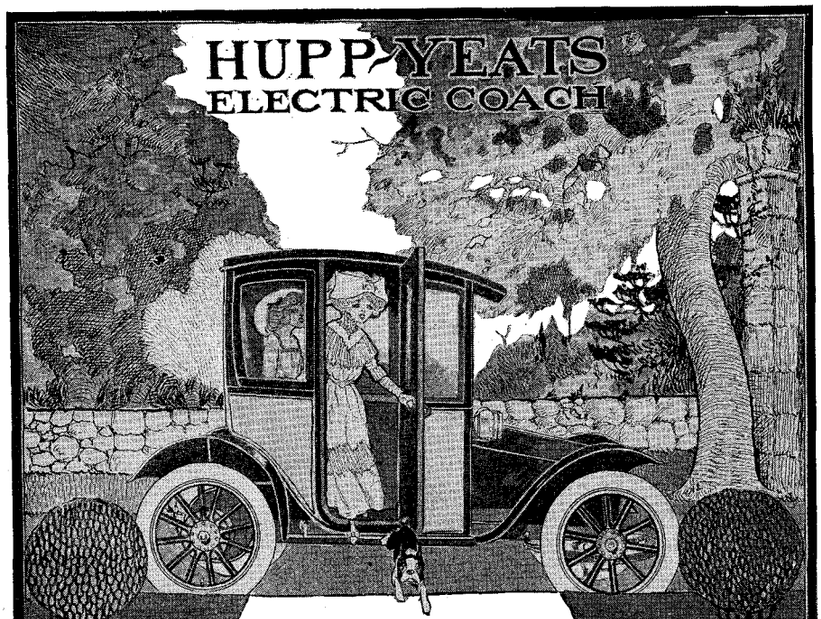
Here's the tavern of the bees:
Here the butterflies, that swing
Velvet cloaks, and to the breeze
Whisper soft conspiracies,
Pledge their lord, the Faery King;
Here the hotspur hornets bring
Fiery word, and drink away
Heat and hurry of the day.

Here the merchant bee, his gold
On his thigh, falls fast asleep;
And the mailèd beetle bold,
Like an errant knight of old,
Feeds and slumbers long and deep;
While the friar crickets keep
Creaking low a drinking song,
Like an Ave, all day long.

Here the baron bumblebee
Drowses, grumbling in his cup,
While his followers, lean of knee,
Dragonflies, sip swaggeringly,
And the grigs, his henchmen, sup;
Here the gnats come whining up—
Thieves that tap the tiny tuns
Of the honeyed musk that runs.

Here the jeweled wasp, that goes
On his swift highwayman way,
Seeks a moment of repose,
Drains his cup of wine of rose,
Sheathes his dagger for the day;
And the moth, in downy gray,
Like some Lady of the Gloom,
Slips into a perfumed room.

When the darkness cometh on,
Round the tavern, golden-green,
Fireflies flit with torches wan,
Looking if the guests be gone,
Linkboys of the Faery Queen;
Lighting her who rides, unseen,
To her elfin sweet-pea bower,
Where she rests a scented hour.



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their wonderful vogue? Whether soft or stiff, the styles of these hats are recognized everywhere as leaders. There is a von Gal made style that suits your height, your weight, the shape of your face. Do you wear it?

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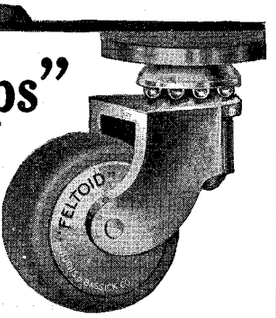

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A NEW GATES STORY

AS a plunger his like will probably never be known again, and no one man ever did more to make "character" for the American millionaire than the late John W. Gates, whose end in London was necessarily such a blow to the sporting fraternity on each side of the Atlantic. The size of his wagers was so nearly colossal, and the risks he was willing to run so very great, that "Bet-you-a-Billion Gates" soon became a byword and nickname even among Mr. Gates's casual friends. But Col. John Lambert, who knew Gates as thoroughly as did ever any other man, now contradicts a multitude of misconceptions and well-known tales commonly ascribed to his former friend and partner. "Why," said Mr. Lambert recently to a representative of the New York *Sun*,

Most of the stories that have been circulated about him are as much without foundation as the one about his flinging money from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. I was in Paris at the time, and at the time the incident was supposed to have taken place Gates was shooting up in Scotland.

Of course, there are a lot of true stories about Gates, says Mr. Lambert, for a "nervier man never breathed a breath of air." And here is one, he says, which "though a wee trifle tame" has seldom been told. It was away back in '91:

J. W., together with Governor Tanner of Illinois, Col. Isaac Ellwood, John A. Drake, and myself, owned some gold property up in Montana. We had never seen the property, which was alleged to be a worldbeater, and Gates suggested we ought to go up and take a look at it. The party started about June 1, which was really too early to try to enter a mountain country, for the snow was still melting and the streams were all swollen. I could not join them.

They had to travel 150 miles on horseback and cross all sorts of streams, which seemed each to be more swollen than the last. Finally, when about fifteen miles from the mine, they came to one that looked very dangerous, and, the others refusing to try it, Gates plunged in with his horse, and, tho the latter soon had to swim, reached the other side in safety. The others still hung back. Gates argued with them from the other bank and insisted that, having got thus far, they ought to go on, and finally the others made the effort. Two guides, with their horses, were drowned in the crosssing, but the others reached the further side. Late in the afternoon they reached a little town and his friends told Gates they wouldn't go on. He pushed on to the mine.

His friends learned that a prize-fight was to take place the next day between two of the local sports, so they hunted up the favorite and fixt up a deal with him. They gave him a description of Gates, whom they told the champion he must go

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and meet as he was coming back from the mine and challenge him to a fight. They offered him $500 if he would lick Gates or if the latter should back out after being challenged.

Well, the champion met Gates about a mile and a half from town.

"Is your name Gates?" he demanded.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I hear your'e somewhat of a fighter."

"No, I never fight."

"Well, I'll challenge you. I've got to lick a fellow to-morrow, but after I've finished with him, I'll take you on. Whom did you ever lick?"

"Nobody," replied Gates. "My experience has been rather along the line of training. I've trained John L. Sullivan and Corbett and Fitz and Jeff. Jeff did tell me I was the only man who could knock him out. I am not much on fighting, but if you insist I'll meet you tomorrow afternoon."

Well the fellow sneaked back to town. He didn't wait to take on the match with the local fighter, for when the time came for the bout, he couldn't be found in town. Of course, the moment the fellow had put his first question Gates had grasped what the joke was and when he reached town he told his friends they had tried to put up a fine joke on him, but he guessed their fighter wouldn't materialize at the proper time.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S FLAG OF MANY COLORS

PAUL REVERE, we were told about a year ago, never took his celebrated ride at all. And now they're doubting even poor old Barbara Frietchie. "Sad news," writes the New York *Evening Post*, "but true," and Henry Clay Naill, who died in Baltimore a day or two ago, is the cause of it all. Naill was a stump speaker for the Republican party in many States and for many decades. He had seen every President from John Quincy Adams on, and knew about all the gossip going on in every State in the union. But Maryland was his particular stamping-ground, and the little town of Frederick had been his home for years. Indeed:

He was well acquainted with Dame Barbara—had "known her from his infancy, and had sat on her lap many a time," as he exprest it. The legend, as immortalized in Whittier's poem, is well known. It has been claimed that the incident occurred just as told in the poem, but it has also been asserted that the heroine was a Mrs. Quantrell, a relative of the guerrilla leader. Those who advance the latter theory usually declare that the soldiers did not pass within three blocks of Barbara's home.

According to Mr. Naill both stories are right and both wrong. He said that while Stonewall's soldiers were passing Barbara's house, several of them entered her garden and drew water from the well without asking consent of the old woman, who was churning on the porch. Upon being acridly ordered away, two of them went onto the porch and pretended to be about to slake their thirst with Barbara's buttermilk. Her wrath grew to fury, and, in mingled English and Pennsylvania Dutch, she gave

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We urge upon any one who feels at all doubtful about this statement to take the announcement of any other standard maker and see what he has to offer. Just make a few straight comparisons. Take any other car—compare the wheel base—the size of the motor—the body—the design—the finish—the seating capacity. See if you can purchase this car below $1250.

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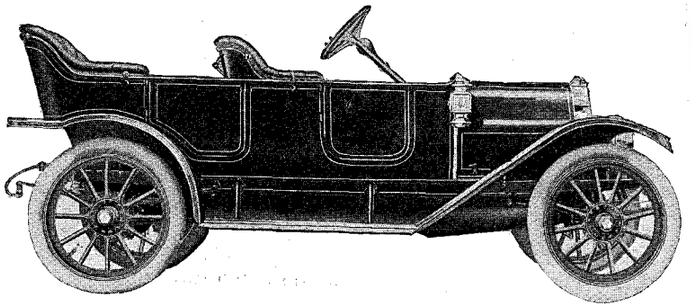
SPECIFICATIONS OF MODEL 59

Wheel base, 106 inches; motor, 4 x 4½; horse-power, 30; transmission, selective, three speed and reverse, F. & S. ball bearings; Splitdorf magneto and batteries; tires 32 x 3½ inches Quick Detachable; frame, pressed steel; finish, Overland blue; equipment, three oil lamps, two gas lamps and generator; tools, complete set; price, $900

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



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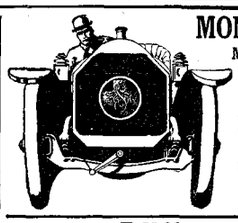

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them her unflattering personal opinion of themselves, their army, and government, and the military profession in general. Her speeches were received with laughter and mock applause, and the soldiers then moved on. According to Mr. Naill, there was no flag displayed, and Barbara's sentiments, exprest and unexprest, were rallied around the single principle of "No trespassing."

Further down the street was Mrs. Quantrell, a younger woman, with an eye to dramatic effect, and a presumed confidence that the consequences of a little show of patriotism would not be very serious. She ran to her front gate, waving a small American flag. The young fellows who composed the army were not grim fanatics in a holy war, and the excited woman in calico, waving her little flag in defiance of the marchers, roused only their sense of humor. They saluted her derisively, asked if she were prepared to accept their surrender, laughed and chaffed at her until she got tired and went within. The general's command was simply, "Pay no attention to her."

These two incidents furnished the only excitement of the passage of the troops through the little village. The two stories were well understood at home, but when they traveled they got mixt, and grew in such a way as to confer immortality upon the lady who was angered at the impudent lads who threatened to drink her buttermilk. As for Mrs. Quantrell, her immortality takes the form of an occasional paragraph in the "Answers to Correspondents" column. According to Mr. Naill, she undoubtedly waved a flag, but it was his cynical opinion that she knew she was perfectly safe, but wanted to be a village heroine. That the credit should go to the choleric Barbara and that the story should be told to all the nation, with accompaniments of crashing bullets and dramatic commands, was a matter of bitter grief to the actual heroine of the flag episode. But it was a subject of keen amusement to the neighbors, an amusement which Mr. Naill shared to the utmost.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Such a Difference.—"You say Garston made a complete confession? What did he get—five years?"

"No, fifty dollars. He confest to the magazines."—*Puck.*

Easily Told.—"How do you know that your daughter's music is improving?"

"The neighbors are getting more friendly."—*Houston Post.*

Too Much Motor.—WIGG—"Henpeckke has bought a motor-boat and named it after his wife."

WAGG—"Can't manage it, eh?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bred for the Bishop.—"Look here, Dinah," said Binks, as he opened a questionable egg at breakfast, "is this the freshest egg you can find!"

"Naw, suh," replied Dinah. "We've done got a haff dozen laid diss mornin', suh, but de bishop's comin' down hyar in September, suh, and we's savin' all de fresh aigs for him, suh."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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Out of Sorts.—A contemporary has undertaken to capture, kill, and count the flies. Must be a sort of fly-paper.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Why the Farmers Oppose Reciprocity.—Mrs. Stewart baked bread in Mrs. Ellis' oven Tuesday forenoon and Mrs. Ellis baked a kettle of beans in Mrs. Stewart's oven Tuesday evening.—*New London, Wis., Press.*

"Bouncing Dr. Wiley"

"What makes the Potted Ham so green?" said Files-on-Parade.
"It's feelin' fresher than it is," the Color Sergeant said.
"What makes the ranks so white, so white?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're dreadin' what they've got to eat," the Color Sergeant said.
"For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley, you can hear the Microbes cheer,
And the Germs is all a-singin', 'Wiley's goin' away from here,
And we're coming back far stronger than we've been for many a year,
For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley in the mornin'."

"What makes the canned goods work so 'ard?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're fixin' for their Jubilee," the Color Sergeant said.
"What's made that front-rank man fall down?" said Files-on-Parade.
"He's eat cold-storage sassidges," the Color Sergeant said.
"They are bouncin' Doctor Wiley, and those sassidges of old
Are swarmin' from their prisons where they've lingered in the cold,
And they've brought their ptomaines with 'em in a manner free and bold.
For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley in the mornin'."

"'E uster work 'longside o' me," said Files-on-Parade.
"'E 'elped me tackle many a germ!" the Color Sergeant said.
"I've drunk 'is beer a score o' times," said Files-on-Parade.
"And mighty steerile stuff it was!" the Color Sergeant said.
"They are bouncin' Doctor Wiley, they are givin' him the larf;
They are cuttin' off 'is wages, and 'is red official scarf,
And you and me must analyze ourselves our 'arf an' 'arf,
For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley in the mornin'."

"For what do they be bouncin' him?" said Files-on-Parade.
"'E put the Microbes on the blink," the Color Sergeant said.
"An' did the Microbes 'urt the Blink?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They put the Blink out of a job," the Color Sergeant said.
"They are bouncin' Doctor Wiley, and the germs are runnin' free,
And the Microbes an' Bacilluses are chortlin' with glee,
For they'll get their starvin' 'ooks once more on folks like you an' me.
After bouncin' Doctor Wiley in the mornin'."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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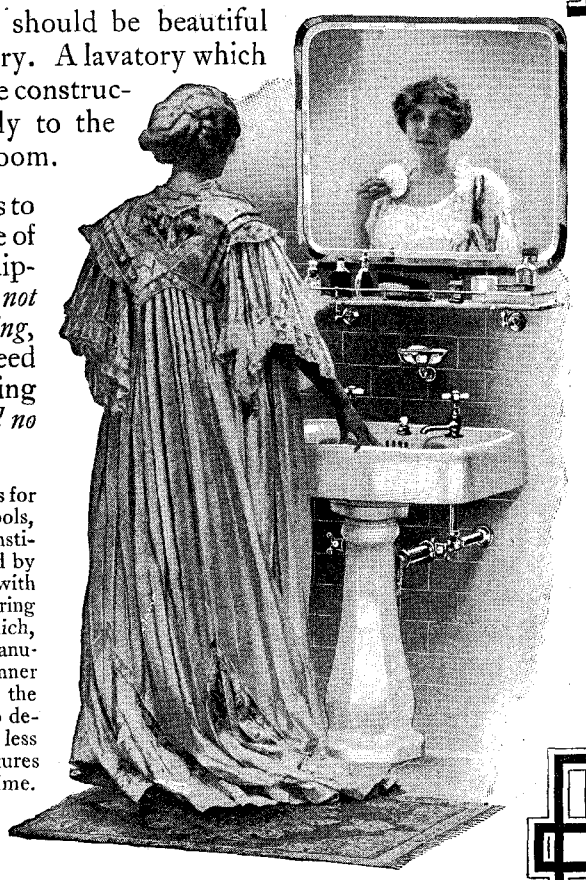

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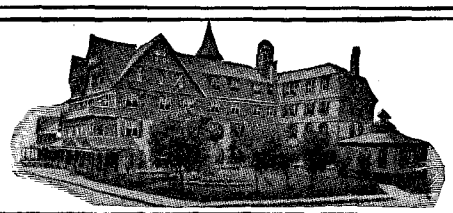

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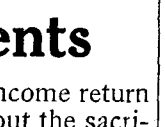

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

RAILROAD DIVIDEND RECORDS

A WALL STREET house, prominent in connection with the "odd-lot" buying that has been so distinctive a feature of the stock market for the past year or two, has issued an interesting table showing dividend records for "practically all the active railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange," these dividends coming down to January, 1911. From this list the following important roads, with their dividend records, are selected:

Description	Dividends Paid Consecutively	Present Rate Maintained	Average Previous Period
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	10 yrs.	6 %— 1 yr.	4.5%— 9 yrs.
Atlantic Coast	10 "	6 %— 1 "	7.6%— 9 "
Baltimore & Ohio	11 "	6 %— 4 yrs.	4.0%— 7 "
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	2 "	5 %— 1 yr.	3.0%— 1 yr.
Canadian Pacific	15 "	B 9½%— 1 "	5.3%—14 yrs.
Central R. R. of New Jersey	22 "	12 %— 2 yrs.	6.5%—20 "
Chesapeake & Ohio	12 "	5 %— 1 yr.	1.2%—11 "
Chicago & Alton	10 "	4 %— 4 yrs.	3.7%— 6 "
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	19 "	7 %— 9 "	4.2%—10 "
Chicago & Northwestern	33 "	7 %— 9 "	5.8%—24 "
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	14 "	7 %— 6 "	4.2%— 8 "
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1 yr.	C 4 %— 1 yr.	.....
Colorado Southern, com	3 yrs.	2 %— 3 yrs.	.....
Colorado Southern, 1st. pfd	4 "	4 %— 4 "	.....
Colorado Southern, 2nd pfd	5 "	4 %— 5 "	.....
Delaware & Hudson	30 "	9 %— 4 "	6.3%—26 yrs.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	31 "	20 %— 1 yr.	15.2%—30 "
Denver & Rio Grande, pfd	15 "	C 5 %—10 yrs.	2.9%— 5 "
Great Northern, pfd	21 "	K 7 %—12 "	5.4%— 9 "
Illinois Central	48 "	7 %— 6 "	7.0%—42 "
Lehigh Valley	7 "	D 6 %— 4 "	3.0%— 3 "
Louisville & Nashville	12 "	7 %— 4 "	5.2%—11 "
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie	8 "	7 %— 1 yr.	4.3%— 7 "
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, pfd	5 "	4 %— 5 yrs.	.....
New York Central	41 "	J 6 %— 1 yr.	5.9%—40 "
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 1st pfd	11 "	7½%— 1 "	5.0%—10 "
New York, New Haven & Hartford	38 "	8 %—15 yrs.	10.0%—23 "
New York, Ontario & Western	6 "	2 %— 5 "	4.5%— 1 yr.
Norfolk & Western, com	10 "	5 %— 1 yr.	3.5%— 9 yrs.
Northern Pacific	12 "	E 7 %— 6 yrs.	4.9%— 6 "
Pennsylvania	55 "	6 %— 3 "	6.4%—52 "
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, com	10 "	6¼%— 1 yr.	3.2%— 9 "
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, pfd	12 "	6¼%— 1 "	4.3%—11 "
Reading, com	6 "	6 %— 1 "	3.9%— 5 "
Reading, 1st pfd	11 "	4 %— 8 yrs.	3.3%— 3 "
Reading, 2nd pfd	8 "	4 %— 7 "	1.5%— 1 yr.
Southern Pacific	5 "	6 %— 3 "	3.9%— 2 yrs.
Union Pacific, com	11 "	10 %— 4 "	4.6%— 7 "

B—To date in 1910, now on 10% basis. C—Dividend now passed. K—In 1907, 1½% extra was paid. In 1906 also each share of Great Northern Ry. stock received one share Great Northern Iron Ore Ctf. D—Now on 10% basis. E—In 1908 also $11.26 extra. J—Now on 5% basis.

SHAREHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

During the present summer *The Wall Street Journal* has been obtaining, from railway and industrial corporations, statements as to the number of their shareholders in 1901, 1906, and 1911 respectively. The results have surprized many readers, showing as they do enormous increases, indicative of a wide distribution of stocks. By the middle of August the corporations making reply to the inquiry had numbered 233. The total shareholders of these cor-

Of interest to investors will be the following list of prices for a series of years of well-known preferred and common railroad stocks that pay dividends. It has been compiled by the Investments Department of "The Bankers' Magazine."

	Highest Ever	Lowest Since Jan. 1, 1900	Highest Since 1907 Panic	Lowest Since 1907 Panic	Highest This Year	Lowest This Year	Present Dividend
PREFERRED							
Un. Pac., pref	118½	70½	118½	79¼	96	90⅝	4
Read., 1st pref	97	49	96	78	92	88	4
Read., 2nd pref	117½	23⅝	117½	76	101	94	4
N. Y., C. & St. L., 1st pref	124½	85	109¾	85	101⅝	101½	5
Nor. & West., pref	93¾	67	92½	74	90½	85¾	5
Colo. & South. 1st pref	86	36	86	50⅜	82	74¼	4
Chic., Mil. & St. P., pref	218	130	181	138	155½	147	7
A., T. & Santa Fé, pref	108	58¼	83⅜	106¾	105½	100¾	5
M., K. & T., pref	78¼	25⅝	78¼	46	69	63½	4
G. North	348	107½	157⅝	113¾	140	122	7
COMMON							
Louis. & Nash	162½	68¾	162½	87¼	156½	142½	7
North. Pac	700	45¾	159½	111½	137⅞	116	7
Penn	170	103½	151¼	108¾	130⅛	120½	6
Read	173⅜	15	173⅜	92½	161¼	149½	6
Un. Pac	219	44⅜	219	110½	192⅜	169¼	10
A., T. & S. Fé	125⅜	18⅝	125⅜	66	116⅝	100⅛	6
Ch., Mil. & St. P	199⅝	93½	165⅞	113¾	133½	117	7
South. Pac	139½	29	138½	66¼	126⅜	113⅜	6
Norf. & West	109¾	22⅝	110½	58	110½	100¼	5
B. & O	125⅛	55¼	122¼	76½	109¾	102	6
Chesa. & O	92	23¼	92	25½	86¾	77	5
N. Y. C	174½	89	147¾	90⅛	115½	104⅞	5

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

porations, in 1911, was reported as 858,724, which figures, compared with the number for 1906, showed an increase of about 75 per cent., and as compared with 1901, an increase of 175 per cent. In almost every instance a corporation reported a very large increase in the number of its shareholders.

Many persons believe that these increases will in future continue, some going so far as to believe that the next ten years will show an increase relatively as great as was shown in the past ten years. George W. Perkins is quoted as saying he saw no reason why, in the next ten years, the Steel Corporation should not have 200,000 individual shareholders. At the present time, about 35 per cent. of the Steel Corporation's stockholders are women. It has been estimated that the amount of stock in the New York Central Railroad held by women, trustees of estates, and charitable or educational institutions, represents 30 per cent. of the total.

Much comment has been made on the bearing which this shifting and distribution of ownership promises to have on the future attitude of the public toward corporations. The corporations, if not now actually owned by the investing public, promise within a few years to pass virtually into public hands, and out of the hands of the individuals who have been commonly referred to as the owners. That this result has in part been achieved already, and eventually will be achieved as a fact, seems beyond question. The important point, however, as a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says, is, not the existence of such control on the part of the public, but the frequency with which that control is, or is likely to be, exercised by the public. The writer comments as follows:

"During the Alton investigation, which began at the close of 1906, E. H. Harriman and other witnesses admitted that to secure absolute control of a railroad, it was necessary to own or concentrate only 20 per cent. of the stock. A large increase has taken place since 1906 in the number of shareholders; but, under existing conditions, that increase only makes more secure the control enjoyed by concentration of a relatively small percentage of stock. For example, the 1906 annual election of Union Pacific directors consisted of counting a dress-suit case full of proxies in a little back office of the Salt Lake City station. Despite the increase that has since taken place in the number of shareholders, this year practically the same directors will be elected by pressing into service the same dress-suit case and the same deserted Salt Lake City back office.

"There are two reasons why an annual meeting of stockholders in England is a very different affair from a similar meeting in this country. In England a shareholder does not have to travel a couple of thousand miles or more to attend an annual meeting; and then, unlike an American, the average English shareholder does not sell out on a ten-point rise; he buys his stock for a long pull, and then religiously attends each annual meeting, for the purpose of asking leading questions about his investment. Unless prest, a majority of Americans do not even take the trouble to sign proxies."

It was immediately after the publication of *The Wall Street Journal's* figures that the August decline in prices on the Stock Exchange set in and in some quarters the distribution of stocks in small lots was put forth at that time as a bear argument. Securities having so largely passed into the hands of small holders, or "ultimate consumers," it was held that there would be

$1,600,000

BLACKWELL LUMBER CO.

Of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

FIRST MORTGAGE **6%** SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Dated July 1, 1911. Maturing in equal semi-annual instalments of $80,000 from January 1, 1912, to July 1, 1921. Redeemable on interest dates at 105 and interest. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each, with Privilege of Registration as to Principal. First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee.

These bonds, which are issued for the refunding of the Company's floating indebtedness and for the purchase of additional timber, are secured by a closed First Mortgage upon more than 1,100,000,000 feet of merchantable standing timber together with railroad, complete logging equipment and a thoroughly modern mill having a capacity of over 80,000,000 feet of finished lumber per annum.

We recommend these bonds on account of the following facts:

1st. The Company's assets are conservatively valued at nearly **four times** the amount of the bond issue.

2nd. **The stockholders have an actual investment of over $4,000,000 behind the bonds.**

3rd. Forty-five per cent of the Company's timber holdings is Idaho White Pine, the most profitable class of timber in relation to its stumpage value known in this country.

4th. Based upon present operations and contracts the Company's net earnings will show a large surplus over principal and interest requirements.

5th. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund sufficient to retire this bond issue from the exhaustion of less than one-half of the Company's timber.

6th. The principal stockholders of the Company are men of large personal resources and the management is thoroughly experienced and competent.

Having sold over **$1,300,000** of these bonds to the most conservative class of private investors and institutions we offer the balance in a fairly wide range of maturities at par and accrued interest, to net **6** per cent.

Full Particulars in Circular No. 734R.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865) **105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago**

Strong Combination

If you have surplus funds available for investment, the wise and conservative thing to do is to purchase sound investment bonds yielding a satisfactory rate of income and backed up by good security. Bonds represent simply a mortgage divided into several parts; the units being usually $1,000; sometimes $500; and in a few cases, $100.

We shall be glad to recommend to you bonds which, in our judgment, combine:

Safety as to Principal
Reasonably broad Market
A Return Approximating 5%

When you invest your money in a well diversified list of bonds combining these features, you may feel assured that you are adhering to the principles underlying judicious investment.

Write for Bond Circular No. 463,
"Investment Securities"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place New York
Albany Boston Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange

We Recommend for Investment

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Convertible 5% Bonds.

Cash and Working Capital, $30,311,000.
Sinking Fund & Deb. Bonds, $22,607,000.
Earnings, Four times all interest charges.
Sinking Fund, per year, - $500,000.
Surplus 12% on pref. and com. stocks.

Circular on application

LADD & WOOD
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 WALL STREET NEW YORK

IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

***Good* Bonds and Mortgages bear**

6, 7 and, occasionally, 8 Per Cent INTEREST

We invite inquiries from those desiring the highest yield consistent with entire safety.

Carstens & Earles, Incorporated
INVESTMENT BANKERS
SEATTLE, U. S. A.
Capital and Surplus $606,000 **Established, 1891**

5% - 6% - 7%

This bank furnishes Municipal Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and other investments based on security of the highest character.

Interest 5%, 6% and 7%.

Address Bond Department "B."

THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK of KEY WEST FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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The New Inheritance Tax Law Of New York State

Non-residents may *now* carry bank balances or deposit their securities in New York City, either temporarily or permanently, with the assurance that they will not be subject to the Inheritance Tax.

The new law, *now* in force, provides that *intangible property*, defined by the law as "incorporeal property, including money, deposits in bank, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, evidences of an interest in property, and evidences of debt," held in New York by bona fide non-resident decedents, is not taxable in that state.

This Company has complete facilities for handling active and reserve accounts and for the safe keeping of securities, and cordially invites such business.

We have prepared a booklet containing the text of the new Inheritance Tax Law, together with explanatory notes, which we will be pleased to furnish upon request.

Ask for our Booklet-N344

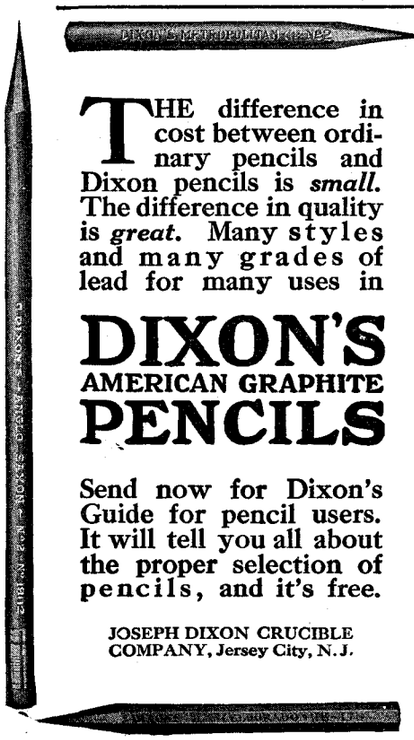
Guaranty Trust Company
of New York
28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus - - $23,000,000
Deposits - - - - - 163,000,000

Reinvest Your { INTEREST / DIVIDENDS / PROFITS
IN
N.Y. Real Estate Bonds
COMBINING { 100% SAFETY / 6% INTEREST
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
489 Fifth Ave., New York
Write for Booklet G.

Mr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the **Short-Story** taught by **J. Berg Esenwein, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine.**
250-page catalogue free. Write to-day.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
71 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.



THE difference in cost between ordinary pencils and Dixon pencils is *small.* The difference in quality is *great.* Many styles and many grades of lead for many uses in

DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

Send now for Dixon's Guide for pencil users. It will tell you all about the proper selection of pencils, and it's free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Jersey City, N.J.

less incentive in Wall Street to support such stocks, not to say to bull them. In spite of this, however, the small investor has kept on buying, in August, so that the odd-lot business of commission houses became the most notable feature of the buying. As soon as the August decline first set in, the small investor resumed his buying; indeed, for a considerable period the small investor has been following prices closely as they went down. The lower they went the more he bought. Hence, with every decline in prices, there have come to exist fewer stocks in Wall Street, and more owners of shares.

LISTS OF POSSIBLE VICTIMS FOR PROMOTERS' USE

Promoters who prey on the ambitions of men and women aspiring to "get rich quick" have found a new way to exploit their schemes through what is called "the wording of a peculiar statute in force in New York State." Under this statute, any stockholder in a corporation, no matter how small his holdings, may obtain a copy of the corporation's list of stockholders by merely asking for it, his only expense being for the clerical hire necessary in copying the names. *The Financial World* says that copying these lists and selling them to brokers and others "has now become quite a business in the financial district." Lists of stockholders' names are obtained by regular dealers—that is, by men who obtain lists from the corporations and then sell them to promoters. These dealers buy one share of stock in a corporation, and so obtain the privilege of having lists copied for them.

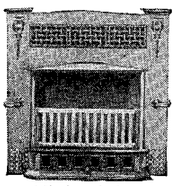
It is believed that dealers in this way have secured lists of stockholders in most of the corporations that are centered in New York. They have found it a very inexpensive way of securing information that is salable at good prices. Investment in a single share of stock represents no hazardous outlay, since the stock can readily be sold. Such business is believed to have become very profitable. Many persons have gone into it. Seldom, if ever, are distinctions made by them as to whom these lists shall be sold to. "Fake" security dealers are as "welcome as legitimate dealers," the only exception being that fakers are charged more than legitimate brokers—sometimes as high as $100 for a single list. When buyers protest at the price, they are known to have been told frankly that what they get in return for use of lists is all "velvet" to them. The writer predicts that stockholders in corporations will soon be flooded with all sorts of offers. The law which makes this abuse possible was intended for better purposes. That something ought to be done to correct the abuse is obvious. That something can be is another matter.

SMALL ECONOMIES THAT MEAN MUCH

There are increasing signs of new economies in railway management. These in part have been brought about through the inability of the roads to secure permission for an increase of rates, and in part by the demands of labor. It seems not unlikely that within a very few years railways will be managed with much more scientific economy than heretofore. A suggestion of the work being done comes from the Père Marquette road which recently printed, in

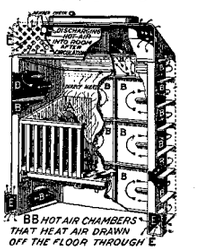
SEND for our free Booklet and see how an Aldine Fireplace is suited to your needs.

You can get as much heat with one Aldine Fireplace and save 60% of your fuel bill as from four common grates.


Mission design

This is because it is really a return draft stove in fireplace form. 85% of the heat is thrown out into the room instead of 85% being wasted as in common grates.

It can be set in any chimney opening at half the cost of a common grate; no special chimney construction is necessary, no pipe to connect; extra large fire pot; made in seven patterns, at prices no higher than any good common grate. 50,000 now in use.



Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Rathbone Fireplace Mfg. Co.
5908 Clyde Park Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Now is the Time
To Make or Renew Your Lawn

You can have a quick, thrifty, beautiful lawn by sowing

KALAKA
THE WIZARD LAWN PRODUCER

Kalaka consists of a special mixture of pure carefully tested grass seed enriched by a high concentrate of dry pulverized manure.

A powerful stimulant and the quickest, surest, sturdiest grass seed known.

Five pound box express prepaid east of the Missouri River $1.00—west of river, $1.25. Order Quick for fall seeding. Best time. Ask for our book—"How to Make a Lawn." Sent free.

THE KALAKA COMPANY
No. 836 Union Stock Yards, . . . Chicago, Illinois.

Thorburn's Bulbs

Hyacinths, Darwin and other Tulips, Narcissus and Crocus, Easter Lilies and hardy Japan and Native Lilies. English, Spanish and Japan Iris. Freesias, Calochortus and Trilliums, and all other Native and Foreign Bulbs and Roots in endless variety.

The Largest Assortment in America

CATALOGUE NOW READY
Mailed free for the asking

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
33 Barclay Street Box 18 New York

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a small monthly magazine, issued for its employees, a list of apparently trifling expenditures which, in the mass, are of much importance to a railroad. It was pointed out that to replace a broken lantern the company, in order to secure the money for it, must at current rates haul one ton of freight 100 miles. To replace a white lantern globe, it must haul a ton 20 miles. To secure the money with which to buy a gallon of engine oil, it must haul a ton 50 miles. To purchase a lead pencil, it must haul a ton 2 miles, and to purchase a 2-cent postage stamp it must haul a ton 3½ miles. These are only a few object-lessons set forth. Elsewhere in the same magazine employees are shown the cost of damages to freight due to careless handling; and how, in making up trains carelessly, cars may be delayed, so that a charge per hour will be made against them, and hence will result waste in labor and fuel. It is pointed out in general that every unit of leak or damage must be paid for by the road while every unit of leak or damage that is prevented will help the road and ultimately help the employees also.

FINANCIAL PUBLICITY

It is not many years since the most familiar form of financial advertising in the popular periodicals came from houses other than conservative and safe. A large part of such advertising made direct appeal to the get-rich-quick public. H. D. Robbins, the advertising manager for a large Wall Street house, in an address in Boston, early in August, dwelt upon the change in these matters that has been brought about within a few years. Six years ago scarcely any investment banker ever used a magazine as a place in which to make his announcements. The financial advertising as it appeared in magazines was, to the extent of 90 per cent., "widely speculative," a large part contained "the element of fraud." Since then magazines have subjected themselves to what Mr. Robbins calls "a general house-cleaning"—that is, they have refused to accept financial advertising of the highly speculative kinds. The result has been that conservative houses now advertise in magazines. So much is this true that Mr. Robbins knows of one magazine which, in a single year, refused some $60,000 worth of advertising of the speculative kind it formerly would have accepted, and yet at the same time its total receipts have been as good as before. He has consulted the pages of two popular magazines for a single month in the present year, and found that in one of them were 13¼ pages of financial advertising, and in another 14 pages. He added:

"At the present time the magazine-reading public has developed a healthy and growing appetite for investment securities. This is in part due to the consecutive advertising of the bankers, in part to their educational copy, and in no small degree to the editorial work of the magazines themselves. The entire investment banking field has been benefited because a new class of buyers has been created.

"The bond houses have shown the greatest progress in financial advertising. With the advent of this class of advertising into the magazines, informative, educational investment advertising was placed on a definite basis. In due time I expect to see financial advertising one of the largest classifications in the magazines."

Look for the "Eagle A" Water-mark

It's a good habit

Standardize Your Stationery

What hundreds of other firms have done—You can do. If they are using a certain grade of Bond Paper for all House Letter-Heads, Invoices, Checks, Receipts, etc., and another grade for Records, Reports, Inter-House Correspondence, etc.,—So can you. If this plan gives them better stationery at a less total cost. It will do the same for you.

The plan is to have a Standard—and to hold to it. "Eagle A" Bond Papers offer you the greatest opportunity to effectually standardize your stationery into two or more quality groups.

There is an "Eagle A" Bond Paper of every grade, and for every use,—thirty-four papers in all, with a wide choice of Finishes and Colors.

So Standardize your Stationery by using "Eagle A" Water-marked Bond Papers.

Being made under the most economical manufacturing conditions—possible only by the union of 29 Mills—our papers are not only quality plus papers, but they are Trade-marked with the "Eagle A" Water-mark as your guide for identity.

Ask your Printer or Lithographer to show you samples of "Eagle A" Papers.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY, (29 Mills)

The quality of your stationery determines its efficiency.

To make it productive in the highest degree standardize it by specifying

COUPON BOND

(Fac-Simile Water-mark)

The De Luxe Business Paper

for Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Invoices, Checks, Vouchers, etc.

Any business man who likes good stationery will take pleasure in examining our portfolio of COUPON BOND Specimen Business Forms.

Write for it today.

25 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

John Wanamaker

ANNOUNCES

that on request a copy of the Fall and Winter Catalog will be sent you postpaid.

Over 1000 fine pictures of still finer merchandise.

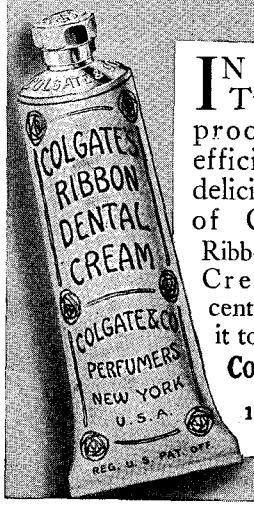
A valuable book, for reference or for ordering goods; you should get one.

We never seem able to print enough to meet all requests, so write us TODAY:

"Send Catalog No. 39."

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York

COLGATE'S
RIBBON
TRADE MARK
DENTAL CREAM



IN This Trial Tube is your proof of the efficiency and delicious flavor of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Four cents will bring it to you.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. Y
199 Fulton St.
New York

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Help Your Baby Fight the Summer Heat

It isn't the heat, it is the food that kills our babies in the summer time—and alas, more of them die in these three summer months than in all the rest of the year together. Yet it is all so unnecessary. With the help of Nestlé's Food the summer can be so comfortable for the baby and you will be free from anxiety.

In the long sultry nights, you do not need to bear the trials of souring milk, the baby weary and cross, yourself exhausted. If the baby has the right food, it will not mind the heat. Try Nestlé's for a while, and you will see the little body plump out; and bathed, freshly clothed, aired, sunned and properly fed, that little one of yours will sleep smilingly in its little bed.

For Nestlé's exactly suits the little baby stomach; Nestlé's will not spoil in the heat and Nestlé's contains no germs.

More babies die of summer diarrhea than any other complaint, because in the heat of the year cow's milk has even more than the usual number of germs, and the child's powers of resistance are greatly lessened in hot weather. Your baby cannot digest the curds in cow's milk, and your baby needs more sugar than it gets in cow's milk.

All this is overcome in Nestlé's Food. Nestlé's is the best cow's milk, from our own sanitary dairies, purified and modified until it is the nearest thing there is to mother's milk. That is why it suits the baby's stomach so well; a baby's stomach was made to digest its mother's milk, and any substitute for that mother's milk must be so like it that the baby won't notice the difference.

For three generations its use has constantly increased all over the civilized world. This should give you confidence; so if your baby is not thriving as it should, send for the Sample. It will give him the right start.

"Infant Feeding and Hygiene" is a 72-page book of everyday help. Several million mothers now have it, and yours will come with the sample.

HENRI NESTLÉ, 92 Chambers St., New York.
Please send me, free, your book and trial package.

Name.....

Address .....

.....

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

Double Grip Paper Clip

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE — AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box

Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

MOVING PICTURE SCENARIOS WANTED

Good prices paid for interesting Moving Picture Scenarios—Dramatic or Humorous—capable of being portrayed in Pantomime. Give synopsis in about 400 words if possible. We want strong, first-class matter only. For further information write

BIOGRAPH COMPANY

11 East Fourteenth Street - - New York City

FIFTY YEARS AGO

August 26.—At Summersville, W. Va., the Seventh Ohio Regiment is surrounded and surprized by a Confederate force, and cut their way out with a loss of 200 men out of 900 engaged.

Captain Foote is placed in command of the naval forces on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

August 29.—A joint expedition under General Butler and Commodore Stringham captures Forts Clark and Hatteras at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., after two days' fighting.

A Confederate force attacks the Union troops at Lexington, Mo., but is repulsed.

August 30.—General Fremont, at St. Louis, issues a proclamation, declaring martial law throughout the State, and emancipating the slaves of all who take up arms against the United States.

August 31.—A brisk skirmish occurs near Munson's Hill, Va.

September 1.—A slight encounter takes place at Bennet's Hill, Mo., and another at Boone Court House, Va.

The Surveyor of the Port of New York seizes 25 vessels owned wholly or in part by Confederates, valued at over $2,000,000.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 11—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez announces himself a Presidential candidate for the coming elections in Mexico.

The ex-Shah of Persia, who had invaded that country, is reported in full flight.

August 13.—Joseph Israels, the famous Dutch painter, dies at The Hague.

August 15.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain decides to call a general strike unless the employers agree to a logical discussion of grievances.

August 16.—General Leconte takes the oath of office as President of Haiti.

Serious rioting occurs in Liverpool and other cities of Great Britain. In Liverpool the Riot Act is read.

August 17.—The British railway strike, partially tying up communication throughout England, is called by the unions despite desperate efforts of the Liberal Government to effect mediation. Over 100,000 men stop work.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 11.—Senator Bailey resigns from the Monetary Commission.

August 12.—The Senate authorizes an investigation of the election of Senator Stephenson.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee so amends the arbitration treaties with England and France as to make them valueless.

August 13.—The House Steel Trust Investigating Committee adjourns until October 16.

August 15.—President Taft vetoes the Statehood Bill.

August 16.—Dr. Wiley informs the House Investigating Committee that he has been compelled to surrender practically entire authority for prosecuting violations of the Pure Food Law on account of opposition of his associates on the inspection board.

August 17.—President Taft vetoes the Wool Bill.

The Senate passes the Cotton Bill, heavily amended, the Democrats forsaking the alliance with Senator La Follette.

The Free List Bill is agreed to by the House and Senate, and now goes to the President.

GENERAL

August 13.—A mob lynches a negro, Zach Walker, at Coatesville, Penn.

August 14.—Henry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, flies from St. Louis to Chicago, a distance of 286 miles, in 5 hours and 43 minutes, thus completing the first lap of his flight from St. Louis to New York.

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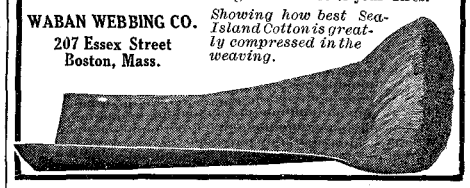

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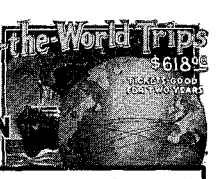

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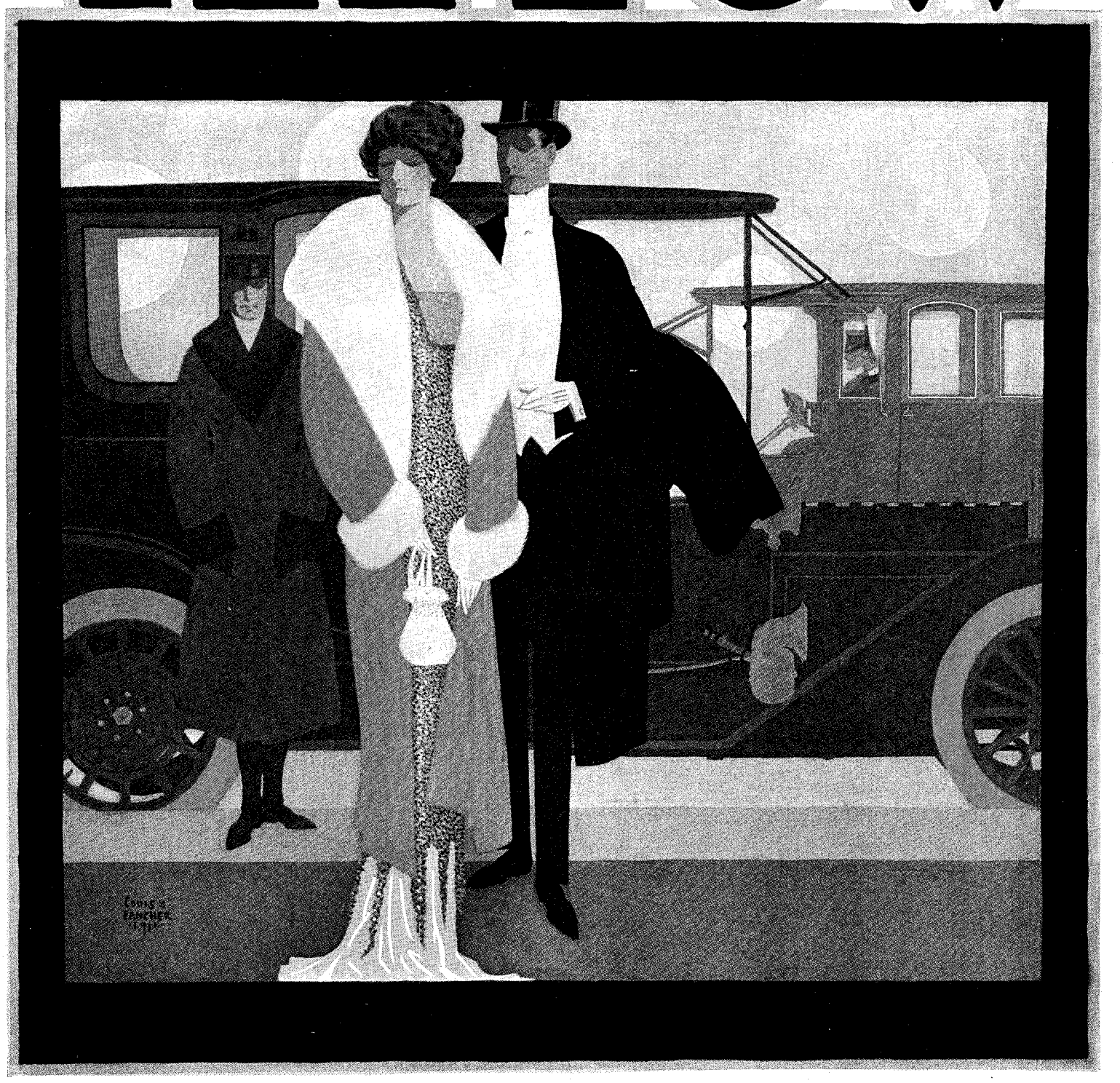

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